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FRENCH PROSE COMPOSITION

C. FONTAINE

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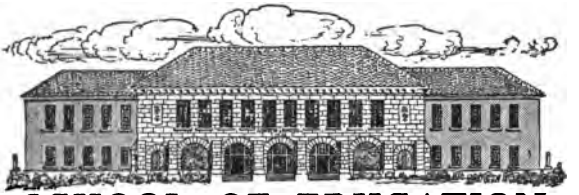

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FRENCH PROSE COMPOSITION

BY

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IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK

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BY THE SAME EDITOR

DOUZE CONTES NOUVEAUX
MADAME THÉRÈSE
TARTARIN DE TARASCON
LE COMTE DE MONTE-CRISTO
LES TROIS MOUSQUETAIRES
FLORES DE ESPAÑA

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E. P. I.

PREFACE

There is no dearth of French Composition books; indeed, some of those now available are so good that it would be idle to try to improve upon them. This book, therefore, is not designed to supersede any of the works already published, but simply to embody an idea that the author believes to be new in French Composition work, *i.e.*, to teach students to translate *live English* into *live French.*

The criticism that can be made of some Composition books is that the English offered for translation is artificial; in many cases, indeed, it reads more like a too literal translation of French models into English than like genuine English.

This little volume is divided into two parts, the first intended as a preparation for the second. This first or preparatory part has purposely been made easy. The second is composed entirely of excerpts from English or American newspapers and magazines. Wherever it has been found possible, the names of the publications quoted have been given.

With a very few exceptions, the texts have been left untouched and where changes have been made, the purpose has been merely to simplify too difficult passages.

It may be said at this point that most of the selections included in the second half of the book have been tested in the classroom and found to give satisfaction. In the first lessons use has been made of Mr. Carpenter's excellent geographical reader, "Europe", published by the American Book Company, and thanks are here tendered to him for his permission to do so.

Inasmuch as the texts contained many historical and geographical names and references, it has been deemed helpful to add at the end of the volume (page 69) explanatory notes that will enable the student to translate his text intelligently. For the sake of teachers who give oral instruction in French, questions in that language have been provided (page 79); but these, of course, may be left out without impairing in the least the usefulness of this volume as a Composition Book.

The vocabulary is intended to be complete. With its aid and that of the footnotes it is hoped that the work offered to students will be found both useful and interesting.

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ABBREVIATIONS

adv.	= adverb	*part.*	= participle
art.	= article	*pluperf.*	= pluperfect
cond.	= conditional	*plur.*	= plural
def.	= definite	*pres.*	= present
imperf.	= imperfect	*pret.*	= preterit
indef.	= indefinite	*reflex.*	= reflexive
indic.	= indicative	*subjv.*	= subjunctive
inf.	= infinitive	*trans.*	= translate

N. B. Words between [ ] should be omitted, those between ( ) should be supplied.

FRENCH PROSE COMPOSITION

PART 1

I

We are in France. We landed[1] in[2] Havre and are now[3] leisurely[3] traveling from city to[4] city and village to[4] village. We spent[1] but[5] a few hours in[2] Havre, going first to the customhouse to open our trunks, that[6] the customhouse officers might see[7] (that) we had nothing dutiable.[8]

We took[1] a train at the station not far from the boat; since then we have been traveling[9] by rail from one place to another. How polite every one is, and how jolly![10] Even the boys take off their hats when we ask them a question. Men[11] shake hands when they meet, and again when they part.

As we travel, we notice how well cultivated the farms are; all are small however. France[11] is larger than California[11] and smaller than Texas[11] but it has millions of [landed] proprietors. Nearly every farmer has his bit of land, and even those who work for (some) others own several acres apiece, which they tend between times.

This is a good thing for France,[11] for every owner feels that a part of the country belongs to him, and he is interested in its welfare. The French are fond of their country, and do not emigrate like the English, Irish,[12] and Germans.[12]

[1] Use past indef.
[2] **au.**
[3] Place after the verb.
[4] **en.**
[5] **ne . . . que.**
[6] **pour que.**
[7] Use pres. subjv.
[8] **à déclarer.**
[9] Use pres. indic.
[10] Construe: *how every one is polite and jolly;* omit second *how.*
[11] Use def. art.
[12] Repeat the article before *English* and following nouns.

They think (that) no other place (is) equal to France,[1] and hence stay at home; many foreigners come into France every year, but few Frenchmen go out (of it). The French farm their lands well and are thrifty.

Nearly everybody has money in[2] the bank or in[3] a stocking hidden [away] somewhere at home, and they are often said to be[4] the richest people in the[5] world.

Grammatical Review

1. *Are traveling.* — Give, in English, three examples of the progressive form of the verb, in the present, and translate them into French.

2. How do you translate *first* when used as an ordinal? How do you translate it when used as an adverb?

3. *How polite.* — When is *how* translated by **que?** When is it translated by **comment?**

4. What is the difference between **même** used as an adjective and **même** used as an adverb?

5. How do you express in French the comparative of superiority?

2

Let us leave the[6] train and visit some (ones) of the farms, villages and towns. It is early morning,[7] but the peasants are already at work. The women are laboring [along] with the men in the fields, but they do[8] only the lighter[9] work. On[10] the other side of the road a man is plowing; he wears a cap and a suit of blue cotton. One of the farmers invites us to enter (in) his house. He takes us into the kitchen, which is the chief room of the house. It has a wooden ceiling and there is a great fireplace at the end [of it]. (Some)

[1]Use def. art.
[2]**à.**
[3]**dans.**
[4]**on dit souvent que c'est.**
[5]**du.**
[6]**descendons du.**
[7]**c'est le matin de bonne heure.**
[8]**ne . . . que.**
[9]Use superl. form.
[10]**de.**

hams hang from the[1] ceiling and there are some prints on the walls. We thank our host for his hospitality and we go out to see the village. We visit the little church and then go to a town (which is) not far away. The French
5 are fond of society. In front of the houses we see (some) women chatting and laughing[2] — (some) men are seated around (some) tables placed on the sidewalk in front of the cafés and they talk, read the papers, or play[3] cards or checkers. On the town public square we see the Town Hall
10 and the school [house]. It is the recess hour and the children are playing[3] marbles and [spinning] top. The public square is also the market place, where (the) peasants come three times a[4] week to sell their eggs, butter, fruits, and vegetables. We enter (in) the school [house] and the
15 teacher tells us that school[5] begins at 8 o'clock and ends at 4 o'clock. The school year is also much longer than in America. It commences [on] October 1st and ends the last day of July.

Grammatical Review

1. *He wears a cap.* — What are the different meanings of the verb **porter?** Give two examples in French and translate them into English.

2. *He takes us.* — When is the verb *to take* translated by the French verb **conduire?**

3. *Some hams.* — When do you use the partitive form in French?

4. *They play cards.* — When is the preposition **à** used after the verb **jouer?** When is the preposition **de** used after the same verb? Give two examples for each case and translate them into English.

5. *October 1st.* — Give the rule for the use of numerals in expressing the dates of the month. Give two examples in English and translate them into French.

[1]**sont suspendus au.**
[2]Use pres. indic. of both verbs with the relative **qui.**
[3]Use prep. **à** after *playing.*
[4]**par.**
[5]**les classes.**

3

There is no country better provided with railroads, seaports, and canals than (the) France. There are in France five great systems of railroads that connect Paris with the rest of the country. Moreover, all (the) parts of (the) France are connected by rivers or canals, so that much of [the] freight is shipped[1] by boat, because this kind of transportation is much cheaper. There are in France four important canals. The canal of Burgundy connects the Rhone, through its tributaries, with the Seine, and the Canal du Centre joins it with (to) the Loire. The Canal du Midi extends[1] from Cette on the Mediterranean to Toulouse on the [river] Garonne; the latter empties[1] near Bordeaux into the Gironde, which itself empties[1] into the Bay of Biscay. Thus it is possible for (the) boats to pass from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean without sailing[2] around the Spanish Peninsula. There is also a canal from the Seine to the Rhine, in which by (some) locks the boats are lifted[1] over a pass in the Vosges [mountains] more than a thousand feet high.

Of all the French railroads, the most extensive is the Paris-Lyon-Meditérranée, which unites Paris with (to) Lyons, Marseilles, Switzerland[3] and Italy.[3] By (the) fast trains it takes only ten hours and a half to go from Paris to Marseilles and thence a fast boat takes you to Algiers in twenty hours, thus placing the great African colony within[4] thirty-three or four hours of the capital of (the) France. This explains [the fact] that (the) fruits and vegetables from Africa are sold[1] every day in the Paris markets; it also explains why the city of Algiers has become a famous winter resort not only for the French, but also for the English and Germans.

[1]Use reflex. form in the pres. indic. [2]Use inf. of verb. [3]Use def. art. [4]à.

Grammatical Review

1. *There is.* — Explain the use and meaning of **il y a** and illustrate by examples.

2. Give a few words ending in **al** which take an **s** in the plural instead of changing **al** to **aux.**

3. *Is shipped.* — Give, in French, three sentences in which the passive voice is translated into French by the reflexive verb.

4. *More than a thousand.* — When is **de** used instead of **que** in a comparative sentence? Give two examples in French.

5. *Has become.* — Give ten verbs that are always conjugated with the auxiliary **être.**

4

The three principal seaports of France are Le Havre, Bordeaux, and Marseilles. Le Havre is situated on the English channel near the mouth of the Seine. There we see (some) steamers coming from New York with (some) cargoes of cotton, tobacco, and wheat; (some) others come from (the) South America, the United Kingdom, Germany, and the many other countries with which (the) France has a great trade.

Bordeaux, [a] very beautiful city as large as the capital of the United States, is situated near the mouth of the Gironde. It is in[1] Bordeaux that the wine trade centers.[2] The French raise grapes[3] in almost all (the) parts of their country (at the) south of Paris. They produce more wine than any other nation, and it is of such excellent quality that it is exported to the four corners of the earth. When you go[4] to Bordeaux, do not fail to visit some of the wine cellars there;[5] they extend (themselves) for[6] miles

[1]**à.**

[2]Construe: *that centers the trade of the wine.*

[3]Use sing. form preceded by indef. art.

[4]Use fut. of verb.

[5]Place *there* before the verb *to sit.*

[6]**pendant des.**

under the houses of the city. If we now take the train for Marseilles, on both[1] sides of the railroad we see nothing but[2] (some) vineyards carefully cultivated. The vines are not trained upon arbors or latticework, but tied to stalks
5 about four feet high. As we approach Marseilles we see (some) orchards of olive trees. We also catch a glimpse of orange trees but the fruit[3] (that) they produce is[3] not very sweet and the country people plant orange trees for the flowers rather than for the fruit[3] they give. These
10 orange flowers are used[4] to make what the French call orange blossom water. They use it in (the) cakes and (the) candy.[3]

Grammatical Review

1. *Tobacco.* — When is the letter *c* silent at the end of a word? Give four examples.

2. *As large as.* — How do you express in French a comparison of equality? Give two examples in English and translate them into French.

3. *In Bordeaux.* — What French preposition is usually used before the names of cities? Give two examples.

4. *All parts of their country.* — What is the difference between **partie** and **parti?** Illustrate by two examples.

5. *If we now take.* — What position does an adverb occupy in a French sentence? Give two examples.

5

Marseilles is one of the oldest cities of France. It is said[5] to have been founded by the Phoenicians several centuries
15 before the Christian era. It is the most cosmopolitan city of France. Among its population of more than half a

[1]**des deux.**
[2]**nous ne voyons que.**
[3]Use plur. form.
[4]Use reflex. form in pres. indic.
[5]Use impersonal form of verb with **on,** followed by direct discourse, i.e. *that it has been, etc.*

million (of) inhabitants are to be found[1] (some) Turks, Chinese, Japanese, Italians, Spaniards, etc. Owing to[2] its splendid harbor, Marseilles is by far[3] the most important seaport on[4] the Mediterranean. Every day (some) steamers sail from there[5] for the Far East. Through the Suez Canal they enter (in) the Red Sea and carry [both] passengers and goods to[6] India, (in) China, (to the) Japan, etc. The people there are somewhat different from the rest of the French. They are, as a rule, short and dark. They speak very rapidly and are hot-headed, but they quiet down[7] as quickly as they get angry.[7] In America the northern people are more energetic and active than the southerners. In France it is the opposite. While the northerners are rather slow, the southern people are full of energy and push. Marseilles, however, is not only a business center; it is also a beautiful city, remarkable for[8] its fine parks, wide streets and handsome buildings. The church of Notre Dame de la Garde, situated on a lofty cliff, commands a broad view of the harbor and (of the) city. When we leave Marseilles to go (towards the) north on our way to[9] Lyons, we pass through the old city of Avignon where the popes resided from 1309 to 1376. The castle (that) they built is to be seen yet.[10] It has been recently restored and is very interesting from a[11] historical point of view. From the gardens that surround it we get[12] a very fine view of the Rhone, whose turbulent waters are hardly navigable.

Grammatical Review

1. *Among its population.* — What is the difference between **peuple, gens,** and **population?** Illustrate by three examples.

[1]**se trouvent.**
[2]**à cause de.**
[3]**de beaucoup.**
[4]**de.**
[5]Place before verb.
[6]**aux.**
[7]Use reflex. form of verb.
[8]**par.**
[9]**en route pour.**
[10]**s'y voit encore.**
[11]**au.**
[12]**on a.**

2. When is the word **beau** used before a masculine noun? When is the form **bel** used? Give two examples.

3. *The popes resided.* — Tell what tense of the verb should be used in translating *resided* and give reasons for it.

4. *It has been recently restored.* — What position does an adverb occupy in a French sentence when used in connection with a compound tense of a verb?

5. *Whose turbulent waters.* — Explain use of the relative pronoun **dont.**

6

It takes only a[1] few hours to go from Avignon to Lyons by rail. This city is the center of the silk industry. More than 250,000 people are occupied in[2] that industry. If we take[3] a walk in the surrounding country we shall see (some) thousands of mulberry trees, whose leaves are used[4] to feed the silkworms. These are raised[4] in (some) rooms where an even temperature is always maintained.[5] The establishments where the raising of silkworms is carried on[5] are called[4] silkworm farms. (The) silk weaving is not always carried on[4] in large buildings. Many weavers work at home on their [own] looms and the best grades of silk are still made[4] by[6] hand. The silk industry was first introduced into France in the first years of the sixteenth century by (the) King Francis I. To attract (the) weavers to his country, the King offered them great advantages. He said that they should pay no taxes, that their lodgings should be free, and that they should have the right to wear a sword, [a] privilege which, at that time, was accorded only to the nobles. Many Italian weavers came then to Lyons and since that time the silk industry has flourished[7] in that city. (The) Lyons silks are exported[4] everywhere; they are found[5]

[1] **il ne faut que.**
[2] **à.** [3] Use **faire.**
[4] Use reflexive form of verb.
[5] Use indef. form with **on.**
[6] **à la.**
[7] Use pres. indic. of verb.

in America, Africa, Australia, and even China. This industry has made (of) Lyons (the) one of the richest cities in the[1] world and also one of those where (the) public education is most thorough. The city not only supports (the) public schools but it also supports (some) schools where the art of dyeing and weaving (the) silk is taught.[2]

Grammatical Review

1. *It takes only a few hours.* — When is the English verb *to take* translated into French by the verb **falloir?**

2. *250,000 people are occupied.* — When is the English word *thousand* translated by **mille?** When is it translated by **millier?**

3. *Francis I.* — What numerals do you use to express the chronological order of kings?

4. *A privilege.* — When is the indefinite article (*a*, *an*) omitted before a French noun?

5. *At that time.* — Point out the difference between **ci** and **là** when placed either after a noun or a pronoun.

7

From Lyons to Paris it takes[3] eight or nine hours. Paris, as everybody knows, is the handsomest city in the[1] world. When Caesar conquered[4] (the) Gaul, he found, living on a small island formed by two branches of the Seine, a tribe of Gauls called Parisii. Hence the name of the city. Since that time, the city has been growing[5] in importance and beauty. It now has a population of 3,000,000 (of) inhabitants. It can be said[6] that Paris is the heart of (the) France. Here[7] are to be found[8] the most famous schools of France. The University, the largest in the[1] world, numbers more than 15,000 students. They come there from all (the)

[1]**du.**
[2]Use reflex. form of verb.
[3]**il faut.**
[4]Use pret.
[5]Use pres. indic.
[6]**on peut dire.**
[7]**là.**
[8]Use reflex. verb in pres. indic.

countries, to study (the) literature, sciences, and art.[1] But it is[2] probably in the teaching of the latter that (the) France is foremost. The Ecole des Beaux-Arts numbers among its students (some) men and women of all national-
5 ities. (The) America is there largely represented. Many of our architects have studied there. Another manifestation of French Art[3] is[2] the exposition of paintings, sculpture, architecture, and engravings that takes place every year in the[4] spring. It is called[5] the "Salon." In a large build-
10 ing are exhibited the best works of the preceding year and prizes[6] are then awarded to the best artists. Many Americans have been the recipients of[7] medals[6] and diplomas[6] of honor awarded by the French Government. One of the most renowned schools of France is the Polytechnic
15 School, where young men[6] study to become [army] officers and engineers. Other schools are the School of Mines, the School of Anthropology, the Collège de France, etc., where instruction[3] in all branches[3] of science,[3] languages,[3] and literatures[3] can be had.[8] All these institutions are located[9]
20 on the left bank of the Seine [river] in that part of Paris [that] [is] called the Latin Quarter.

Grammatical Review

1. *From Lyons.* — Which English preposition is also translated into French by **de?** Illustrate by two examples.

2. *Everybody.* — Give two sentences in which the French idiom for *everybody* will be used.

3. *Conquered.* — Recite the present indicative of this verb.

4. *Tribe.* — Distinguish between the French words **tribu** and **tribut.**

5. *Million; mille.* — Why is **million** spelied with an *s* in the plural while **mille** remains unchanged?

[1]Use plur. number.
[2]**c'est.**
[3]Supply def. art.
[4]**au.**
[5]**on l'appelle.**
[6]Supply indef. art.
[7]Trans. *have received.*
[8]**se donne:** place verb before *instruction.*
[9]**se trouvent.**

8

JOAN OF ARC

Joan of Arc was born[1] in 1412 in the small village of Domremy, Lorraine. Her father was[2] a poor peasant. At that time, (the) France was[2] in a terrible condition. For[3] eighty years (the) war and (the) famine had been (were) ruining[2] it. The English were occupying[2] almost the whole country and they had advanced[4] as far as the city of Orléans which they were besieging.[2] They pillaged[2] and held[2] for ransom the country people, and many houses, abandoned by their owners, were[2] in the hands of brigands. (The) King Charles VII, caring not for the[5] hardships of his people, spent[2] his life in pleasure.

Joan's heart was broken[6] when she thought[2] of[7] these sad conditions. One day she thought[8] she heard[9] a voice commanding her to free her country from the invaders. She went to[10] the King and asked[8] him [for] an army with which she would raise the siege of Orléans. The King hesitated[8] [for] a long time, but finally he gave[8] her (the) command of an army. She marched[8] on Orléans and drove[8] the British away. After that, she went[8] to Reims, where she had[11] the King anointed in the cathedral. Then the young girl declared[8] that her work had been[2] completed and (that) she wished[2] to go back to her home, but the King would not[12] let her go. Soon after, she was[8] wounded near Compiègne in Northern France and was taken[13] [a] prisoner and sold

[1] Use pret. or past indef.
[2] Use imperf.
[3] **depuis.**
[4] Use reflex. form of verb in pluperfect.
[5] **indifférent aux.**
[6] Use reflex. verb in imperf.
[7] **à.**
[8] Use pret.
[9] Use infin.
[10] **elle alla trouver.**
[11] Use **faire** in the pret. followed by *anoint* in the infin.
[12] **ne voulut pas.**
[13] **elle fut faite.**

to the English, who took[1] her to Rouen, where she was[1] imprisoned. She was[1] tried and sentenced to be burned at the stake in the public square of that city. An immense crowd witnessed[2] her execution. Up to the[3] last minute,[4] she affirmed[1] that she had obeyed (to) the orders of God and she died[1] with the word "Jesus" on her lips. Joan of Arc is the purest character in[5] the history of any nation and her memory remains as a[6] model of (the) courage and (the) patriotism.

Grammatical Review

1. Give the present indicative, preterit, past indefinite, and present subjunctive of **naître.**

2. *Her father was.* — Why is the imperfect used in French?

3. *She thought she heard.* — Why is *heard* used in the infinitive? Give two examples.

4. *She had the King anointed.* — When is the English verb *to have* translated by the French verb **faire?**

5. Give the present indicative, preterit, future, present subjunctive, imperfect subjunctive and past participle of **mourir.**

9

THE FRENCH LITERATURE OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

The seventeenth century was (has been) the greatest in the history of French literature[7], as it was (has been) the greatest in the history of the French monarchy.

Among the many writers of that period, three deserve (a) special mention.

Pierre Corneille, the celebrated author of *Le Cid*, *Polyeucte*, *Horace*, and other tragedies, was born[1] in[8] Rouen in 1606. He died[1] in 1684. All his works are full of lofty senti-

[1]Use pret. [2]Use imperf. [3]jusqu'au. [4]moment. [5]de. [6]Use def. art. [7]Supply def. art. [8]à.

ments and noble maxims. More representative[1] of French genius[2] and spirit[2] was Molière,[3] whose comedies[2] have, to this day, remained the model of this kind of drama. Molière did not only aim[4] to amuse, he also aimed[4] to reform
5 the manners of his time. The *Misanthrope*, *Tartuffe*, and the *Femmes savantes*, bitterly criticize some of the faults of French society[2] under the great monarch. In the first of these plays he assails the manners of the court, in the second religious hypocrisy,[2] and in the third pedantry[2] in learned
10 women. As (it) may be supposed,[5] Molière had[4] many enemies, but the protection of Louis XIV enabled him to go on with his work. He was born[6] in 1622 and died[6] in 1673. Jean Racine, like Corneille, was[4] a tragic poet. His most important plays are *Andromaque*, *Britannicus*, *Iphi-*
15 *génie*, *Phèdre*, *Esther*, and *Athalie*. Racine is justly famous for the perfection of his style and the harmony of his poetry. In their [respective] plays Corneille has force,[2] terseness, and action, Racine order,[2] smoothness, and measure. Racine was born[6] in[7] La Ferté-Milon in Northeastern France in
20 1639. He died[6] in[7] Paris in 1699.

Grammatical Review

1. *The French literature.* — What position does an adjective generally occupy in a French sentence? Mention exceptions to rule.

2. *The celebrated author.* — Distinguish between *celebrated* used as a participle and *celebrated* used as an adjective.

3. *Some of the faults.* — Distinguish between **faute** and **défaut.**

4. *With his work.* — Explain the difference in meaning of **travail, ouvrage,** and **œuvre.**

5. *His most important plays.* — Distinguish between **jeu** and **pièce.**

[1]*was more representative*, **représentait davantage.**
[2]Supply def. art.
[3]Construe: *Molière, whose.... kind of drama, was more, etc.*
[4]Use imperf.
[5]**comme on peut le supposer.**
[6]Use pret.
[7]**à.**

10

THE GREAT FRENCH PAINTERS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Among the great French painters of the nineteenth century four are especially well known in America: Meissonier, whose famous picture[1] "1807" is to be seen[2] in the New York Museum of Art; Rosa Bonheur, [the] painter of animals; Millet and Corot, painters of landscapes.

Meissonier was[3] above all a conscientious artist who attached[3] the greatest importance to details.[1] He was born[4] in 1815 and died[4] in 1891. Rosa Bonheur was[3] without doubt the most illustrious woman painter of her time. Her masterpiece, the "Horse Fair," is also in America. François Millet obtained[4] in his life [time] but[5] (a) scant recognition for his genius. It was[4] only after his death that his works began[4] to be appreciated. His paintings, the "Angelus," the "Gleaners," and many others, were then sold[6] for[7] exorbitant prices. Corot shared[4] the same fate. For many years his talent was[3] ignored by[8] the mass of the people. Only a few artists proclaimed[3] him to be[9] the greatest landscape painter of the century, [a] verdict that was[4] afterwards ratified by posterity.[1] To these four names it would be [an] easy [matter] to add many others: Jean-Paul Laurens, [the] painter of historical scenes, Troyon, Bouguereau, and also Puvis de Chavannes, who painted[4] the magnificent frescoes to be seen[10] in the Panthéon and in the Boston Public Library; Lenepveu, to whose brush is due the superb ceiling of the Paris Opera House, etc.

[1]Supply def. art. [2]**se voit.**
[3]Use imperf.
[4]Use pret.
[5]Connect with *obtained* and construe **ne . . . que.**
[6]Use reflex. verb in pret.
[7]**à des.**
[8]Trans. *unknown to.*
[9]Trans. *that he was.*
[10]**qu'on peut voir.**

Thus it will be seen[1] that in the last century the painters of France[2] upheld[3] and increased[3] the reputation of their country as [a] center of artistic endeavor.

Grammatical Review

1. *The nineteenth century.*— Give the rule for the formation of ordinals. If there are any exceptions to the general rule, mention them.

2. *Landscape.*— Give a group of words derived from the word **pays.**

3. *Details.*— Mention the nouns ending in **ail** whose plural is formed by changing **ail** into **aux.**

4. *Obtained.*— What are the present indicative, preterit, future, present and imperfect subjunctive of **obtenir?**

5. *Posterity.*— What is the gender of nouns ending in **té?** Mention exceptions to the general rule.

II

VICTOR HUGO

Victor Hugo, one[4] of the greatest poets of the nineteenth
5 century, was born[3] in[5] Besançon in 1802. He was[6] hardly more than fifteen years [of age] when he wrote[3] his first poem. Although he wrote[7] many works in prose, he was[8] above all [a] poet and his poetical works comprise more than 70,000 lines. In 1830 he gave[3] his first drama, "Hernani," and
10 was[3] then hailed as the chief of a new school of literature, the Romantic School. During all his life, Hugo took[3] great interest in[5] the politics of his country. At first he was[8] [a] royalist, later on [a] Bonapartist, and finally [a] Republican. In 1848 he was[3] elected [a] member of the National
15 Assembly, and when, in 1852, Louis Napoleon became[3]

[1]Use pres. indic. with **on** and place *thus* after verb.
[2]Supply def. art.
[3]Use pret.
[4]**l'un.** [5]**à.**
[6]Use **avoir** in imperf.
[7]Use subjunctive mood.
[8]Use imperf.

emperor of the French under the name of Napoleon III, the poet was[1] banished from France. He first went[1] to Brussels, then to Jersey, and finally to Guernsey, where he remained[1] [for] eighteen years. He only went[1] back to his
5 country in 1870 after the fall of Napoleon III. He died[1] in[2] Paris in 1885. Although Hugo was[3] above all a poet, he wrote[1] many novels, and "Notre Dame de Paris," "Les Misérables," "The Toilers of the Sea," "Ninety-three," and many others are counted[4] among the masterpieces of
10 French prose.[5] He was a lover of[6] children,[5] a lover of the people. He always fought[1] for what he thought[7] to be truth,[5] justice,[5] and right,[5] and if fault may be found with[8] some of his political theories, the sentiments that moved him can never be impugned.

Grammatical Review

1. *He was hardly more than fifteen years of age.* State how the verb *to be* is translated into French when used in English to express the age of a person.

2. *He wrote.*— What are the present indicative, future, present subjunctive, imperfect subjunctive, present and past participles of **écrire?**

3. *Became.*— State what tenses are regular in the verb **devenir.**

4. *Emperor.*— What is the feminine form of **empereur?**

5. *He always fought.*— Make plain the difference between the verbs **combattre, battre,** and **se battre.**

12

THE FRENCH NOVEL

15 France[5] has always been foremost in all kinds of literature, but it is perhaps in fiction[5] that she holds undisputed sway.

[1]Use pret. [2]**à.** [3]Use subjv. mood.
[4]Use indic. in reflex. form.
[5]Supply def. art.
[6]Trans. *he loved* and use imperf.
[7]Use imperfect.
[8]**si l'on peut trouver à redire à.**

Ever since the sixteenth century French novelists[1] have been conspicuous among the writers of the world, and yet it is in the last century that the French novel reached[2] its highest perfection. Who, in the popular novel, is more eminent than Alexander Dumas the elder?[3] His works have been translated into all languages and millions[4] of copies of them have been and are being sold.[5] Yet it would not be fair to consider A. Dumas as the best type of French novelists. His style is often more than commonplace and he frequently takes too much liberty with history. A much greater novelist is[6] Balzac, whose studies[1] of provincial life are truly wonderful. But Balzac's morals[7] are[7] open to criticism, while Alphonse Daudet's marvelous works call forth everybody's admiration. Daudet has sometimes been called[8] the French Dickens, and no greater or better justified praise of this French writer could be expressed.[9] His keen sense of observation, his attention to details have hardly ever been equaled. Pierre Loti, the writer of Oriental life and manners; Paul Bourget, the keen psychologist; André Theuriet, the lover of nature[1] and rural scenes,[1] must also receive special mention. And among the women writers, who can fairly be compared[10] to George Sand, the immortal author of "La Mare au Diable," "La Petite Fadette," and many other delightful works?

Grammatical Review

1. *Perfection.* — What is the gender of nouns ending in **tion?**

2. *Translated.* — Give the present indicative, imperfect, preterit and present subjunctive of **traduire.**

[1]Supply def. art.
[2]Use past indef.
[3]**père.**
[4]Supply indef. art.
[5]**on en a vendu et on en vend,** to be followed by *millions of copies.*
[6]**c'est.**
[7]Use singular.
[8]Trans. *one has sometimes called.*
[9]Construe: *one could not make of this;* etc.
[10]**se comparer.**

3. *Copies.* — Distinguish between the French words **copie** and **exemplaire.**

4. *Novelist.* — Distinguish between the French words **romancier** and **nouvelliste.**

5. *Marvelous.* — What group of words is derived from the noun **merveille?**

13

LOUIS PASTEUR

On the front of a small house in a dark street in[1] the town of Dôle the following inscription is seen:[2] "Here Louis Pasteur was born[3] [on] the 22nd [of] December, 1822." Pasteur was[4] primarily [a] chemist. In fact, he was for years[5] professor of chemistry in[6] the University of Lille. As far back as[7] 1854 he had brought himself into[8] public [notice] by his studies on the fermentation of milk,[9] butter,[9] and vinegar,[9] but he only became[10] popular when his experiments for the cure of hydrophobia[9] were made[11] public. In 1885 he had conquered this frightful disease and patients[5] from all parts of the world began[10] to flock to his office. Henceforth Pasteur's name[9] was known in every corner[12] of the world. The people of Paris raised[10] enough money to give him a building which contained[4] laboratories,[5] lecture rooms,[5] and offices.[5] This[13] is known as[14] the Pasteur Institute. This great French scientist was[4] also a great philanthropist. He could have been a millionaire many times over,[15] but

[1]**de.**
[2]**se voit** — Place verb before subj.
[3]Place before subj.
[4]Use imperf.
[5]Supply indef. art.
[6]**à.**
[7]**dès.**
[8]**il s'était fait connaître du.**
[9]Supply def. art.
[10]Use pret.
[11]**devinrent.**
[12]**dans tous les coins.**
[13]Supply *building*.
[14]**s'appelle.**
[15]**plusieurs fois millionnaire.**

he always refused to accept money[1] for his services. His reward he found,[2] as he used to say,[2] in the satisfaction of having benefited his fellowmen. Although Pasteur was[3] not [a] physician, it may be said[4] that he was[5] the founder of modern medicine[6] as it is upon the theories and discoveries of this great Frenchman that the treatment of many diseases is based.[7] Pasteur died[5] in[8] Paris in 1895. In 1912 Mr. John D. Rockefeller bought[5] and presented[5] to the town of Dôle the house in which Pasteur was born,[7] thus showing his admiration for one of the foremost and at the same time most modest scientists of the last century.

Grammatical Review

1. *Public.* — What are the feminine forms of the following adjectives: **public, grec, franc, blanc?**

2. *He had conquered.* — Distinguish between the two verbs **vaincre** and **conquérir.**

3. *Lecture rooms.* — Distinguish between **pièce, salle,** and **chambre.**

4. *Offices.* — What are the different English meanings of the French word **office?**

5. *As he used to say.* — Give three sentences containing the phrase *I used to,* followed by another verb, and translate them into French.

14

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

France[6] is governed by two assemblies: the Chamber of Deputies,[6] numbering[9] 597 members, and the Senate, numbering[9] 300. The President of the French Republic is elected for seven years. He is not elected by the people,

[1]Supply indef. art.
[2]Use imperf.
[3]Use imperf. subjv.
[4]**on peut dire.**
[5]Use pret.
[6]Supply def. art.
[7]Place before subj.
[8]**à.** [9]**qui compte.**

but by the two houses. When the time for a[1] Presidential election comes,[2] the members of the Senate and Chamber[3] meet[4] in the historic palace of Versailles, where they form themselves into [a] National Assembly, as it is called,[5] and each senator and deputy has a vote in the selection of [a] president.[3] It is said,[5] just as it has been said[5] of American presidents,[3] that a man of pronounced ideas has little chance of being[6] elected, since, being the leader of one political faction, he would[7] have (some) enemies too strong and too numerous in other parties.[3] Thus it is[8] that the President is often a statesman of ability but not a man with[9] very decided opinions.

Although elected for seven years, only one president besides Loubet — who served[10] from 1899 to 1906 — has ever completed his term. He was[11] Jules Grévy, who succeeded[12] MacMahon. He was[12] reëlected, but resigned[12] after two years. Thiers, the first President of the Third Republic, also got out[12] after two years. MacMahon served[12] less than six years; Sadi Carnot was[12] assassinated six months before the end of his term; Casimir Périer gave up[12] his position five months after his election, and Félix Faure died[12] four years after being[13] elected.

Grammatical Review

1. *The French Government.*— When is the word **français** spelled with a capital letter? When is it spelled with a small letter?

2. *President.* — Give a group of words derived from the word **président.**

[1]**d'une.**
[2]Place before *the time.*
[3]Supply def. art.
[4]Use reflex. verb.
[5]Use indef. pron. **on.**
[6]Use infin. [7]**doit.**
[8]**c'est ainsi.**
[9]**aux.**
[10]Use past indef.
[11]**c'était.**
[12]Use pret.
[13]**avoir été.**

3. *National.* — Give a group of words derived from the word **nation.**

4. *Who served.* — Distinguish between **servir** and **se servir.**

5. *Succeeded.* — Distinguish between *to succeed*, meaning *to be successful*, and *to succeed*, meaning *to follow, to come after.*

15

FRANCE'S[1] PROGRESS[1] UNDER THE REPUBLIC

The Republic was established in France [on] September[2] 4th, 1870. Ever since that time progress[1] has been incessant. Public schools[3] have been established everywhere. There is not a hamlet, not a village, that does not now have a public school. The French army, which had been entirely disorganized by the disastrous war of 1870–71, has been completely reorganized, and it now stands as one of the best in the world. Highways[3] have been built, canals[1] have been deepened, and new lines[3] of railroads have been constructed. Business[1] has increased in a wonderful way, and France[1] is now one of the richest countries in the[4] world. In the field of new inventions,[1] France[1] is also prominent among the nations. In aviation, she stands foremost. Her airmen in the memorable races from Paris to Rome and from Paris to London have made themselves known[5] in every corner of the globe. In exploration[1] [work] the French officers are among the most famous; they have traveled through the wilderness of Africa[1] and have contributed much to the advancement of science[1] and geographical knowledge.[6] In the field of philanthropy[1] the French have also shown themselves [to be] proficient. In all localities[1] where large factories are to be found,[7] healthful and cheap

[1]Supply def. art.

[2]Construe: *the fourth September* 1870.

[3]Supply indef. art.

[4]**du.**

[5]Use infin.

[6]Construe: *the knowledge of the geography.*

[7]Trans. *find themselves* and place verb before subject.

lodgings[1] have been built for workers,[2] centers[1] of recreation have been established where amusements[1] are provided for the poor; in short, in every line of endeavor progress[2] has been going on[3] at a rapid rate and bids fair to advance much further in the near future.

Grammatical Review

1. *Progress.*— Give five nouns that are almost always used in the plural number in French, while they are used in the singular in English.

2. *The best.* — Give the comparative and superlative forms of **bon** and **mauvais.**

3. *Highways.*— Give the French nouns expressing different kinds of thoroughfares.

4. *Factories.*— Give a group of words derived from the French word for *factory.*

5. *Amusements.* — Give three synonyms, in French, for the word *amusements.*

[1] Supply indef. art. [2] Supply def. art.

[3] **se sont faits.**

PART 2

16

ARAGO'S MODESTY

Arago, the great French scientist, was never seen[1] with a decoration on his breast. He valued honors lightly.[2] One evening Leverrier, the astronomer, called on him on his way[3] to dine with a minister. He expressed a[4] wish to appear decorated with[5] an order to which he was entitled, having received the official notice of this honor, although he had[6] not as yet the decoration itself.

"Open that drawer," said Arago, "and take whatever[7] you want."

In that drawer were all the crosses and ribbons which kings[8] and emperors[8] confer.

Arago wished[9] above everything to promulgate science[4] and to make[10] his researches useful, but he did not attempt[11] to make[10] himself famous forever by writing books.[12] He had[9] no time for writing, but contented[9] himself with[13] noting the results of his work[14] in the record[14] of the bureau of longtitude[14] or announcing it verbally to the academy.

Grammatical Review

1. *On his breast.* — Give two examples of the descriptive dative, such as *a woman with blue eyes.*

[1]Trans. *never showed himself;* verb in imperf.
[2]Construe: *he valued the honors but little.*
[3]Trans. *in going.*
[4]Use def. art.
[5]**de.**
[6]Use imperf.subjv.
[7]**ce que.**
[8]Supply def. art. and place verb before subj.
[9]Use imperf.
[10]**rendre.**
[11]Use pret.
[12]Supply indef. art.
[13]**de.**
[14]Use plur. form.

2. *He valued honors lightly.* — In the same line with this phrase, translate into French *he has only a little money.*

3. *One evening.* — Should *evening* be translated **soir** or **soirée?** Give reason for your translation.

4. *He was entitled.* — Translate *I am entitled to my opinion. He is entitled to this position.*

4. Give two French sentences using **bien que** and **quoique.**

17

LEVERRIER

Sixty years ago the astronomer Leverrier noted[1] certain phenomena in the movements of the planets in our solar system that led[1] him to believe that there was[2] an undiscovered planet having the sun for [its] center. From what he was able[1] to observe of these phenomena, he made[1] a series of mathematical calculations from which he told[3] just where this unknown planet[4] was to be found.[5] He gave[1] its exact size and weight, its distance from the sun, and calculated[1] the absolute line of its orbit. Other astronomers took up[1] the calculations of Leverrier, looked for[1] the planet where it was said to be,[6] and thus Neptune, the outermost planet in our system, was[1] discovered in exact conformity with the French astronomer's description. This is perhaps the most remarkable instance that we have[7] of a pure[8] mental effort in the conquest of science.[9] The discovery of "Kepler's Laws," [the] result of nineteen years' continuous investigation, is a similar instance.

[1]Use pret.
[2]**qu'il existait.**
[3]**il annonça.**
[4]Place subject after verb.
[5]**devait se trouver.**
[6]**elle devait, disait-on, se trouver.**
[7]Use pres. subjv.
[8]Use adverb instead of adject.
[9]Supply def. art.

Grammatical Review

1. *To believe.* — Give the present indicative, imperfect, preterit, present subjunctive, imperfect subjunctive, present and past participles of **croire**.

2. *He was able.* — Give the present indicative, preterit, future, present and imperfect subjunctive of **pouvoir**.

3. *He made.* — Give the future, present and imperfect subjunctive, present and past participles of **faire**.

4. *Looked for.* — Translate *I am looking for my book. He was looking for his hat.*

5. *Conquest.* — Establish the difference between **conquête** and **victoire**.

18

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

There are three days which Americans[1] of the future, no matter how they may criticize[2] the multiplication of legal holidays, will agree in considering[3] as worthy of special observance: the Fourth of July, [the] birthday of the nation; the birthday of Washington, who made[4] the Union possible; and the birthday of Lincoln, who saved it.

All the states do not observe February 12 as yet. But there is no exaggeration in predicting[5] the arrival of the time when[6] the South, as well as the North, will acknowledge by legal enactment[7] the debt which that part of the United States, now one and indivisible as a nation,[8] owes to the pilot who carried[4] the ship of the state through the greatest storm of its history. Had it not been for[9] his serene confidence, his masterful skill, the development of America[1]

[1]Use def. art.
[2]**quelle que soit leur critique de.**
[3]**pour considérer.**
[4]Use pret.
[5]**à prédire.**
[6]**où.**
[7]**par une loi.**
[8]Construe: *nation now one and indivisible.*
[9]*not . . . for* = **sans.**

as [a] world power might have been checked,[1] perhaps fatally.[2] The former Confederacy, now the loyal South, owes as much to the man who wrote[3] the Gettysburg address as we do.[4]

5 Lincoln's fame has increased, is increasing, and will not diminish (be diminished[5]).

Grammatical Review

1. Give a group of words related to **Amérique.**

2. Give the French idioms for *What is the matter? — What is the matter with you? — This does not matter.*

3. What is the difference between the word **critique** used in the feminine gender and the same word used in the masculine gender?

4. What is the difference between **sauver** and **se sauver?** Give two examples.

5. Explain when the English *former* is translated into French by **ancien** and when by **celui-là.**

19

NAPOLEON'S HANDWRITING

Interesting and exhaustive studies have been made[6] in France of Napoleon's chirography. When a young man,[7] Napoleon did not have a bad hand, although, like some
10 other great men, he could[8] never learn to spell. When he was [an] artillery officer, his writing was simple and legible, as his life was simple and direct. But when the Corsican captain distinguished himself at the siege of Toulon, and became general, his writing took [on] a furious illegibility.

[1]**se serait peut-être arrêté.**
[2]**pour toujours.**
[3]Use past indef.
[4]Construe: *owes as much as we*, etc. Omit *do.*
[5]Use fut. of **diminuer.**
[6]Use indef. form of verb with **on**; Place **en France** after verb.
[7]**dans sa jeunesse.**
[8]Use imperf. subjv.

From that time there seems to have been[1] in Napoleon's writing a gradual degeneration, until, profoundly discouraged and utterly humiliated, he scratched an indecipherable scrawl of submission [on] July 14, 1815.

5 It is said[2] that this change from a simple to a confused writing began at a certain date, namely with a report, skillfully garbled, of the part he took in the repression of a popular manifestation [on] the 13th Vendemiaire (Oct. 5, 1795).

The culminating eccentricity of his tortuous strokes of 10 the pen was exhibited[3] in the letter P. This letter showed[4] plainly the mental changes of the man who would unhesitatingly declare[4] war against the first comer; who would divorce[4] the wife he loved;[4] who would propose[4] the kingdom of Haiti for Louis XVIII; who would freeze[5] nearly 15 a million men upon the steppes of Russia. This letter took on[6] a strange and abnormal form. It was excessively developed. For twenty years the great general used this extravagant letter, especially noticeable in his signature: NP.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Grammatical Review

1. *Although.* — Give five conjunctions governing the subjunctive mood.

2. *Distinguished himself.* — Give the past indefinite of the verb **se distinguer** in the negative form.

3. *Took on.* — Give the present indicative, future, and present subjunctive of **acquérir.**

4. *Would declare war.* — When is this construction translated into French by the Imperfect Indicative?

5. *For twenty years.* — When is *for* translated by **pour?** When by **pendant?**

[1]**il semble y avoir eu.**
[2]**on dit.**
[3]Use reflex. form in imperf.
[4]Use imperf.
[5]**faisait geler.**
[6]**acquit.**

20

FRANÇOIS COPPÉE

François Coppée began[1] his career as [a] clerk in the office[2] of the Ministry of War,[3] where his father had served before him. Even after[4] success[3] and recognition[3] had come he lived[5] a life which our [own] successful and popular authors would deem little better than[6] destitution.[3] François Coppée, successful dramatist, novelist, Academician, lived[7] in a small dwelling in the[8] Faubourg St. Germain, content to work in peace and quietude. His hobby was[7] instinctive and spontaneous kindness[9] and generosity[9] to the[10] poor, and this idea he constantly preached[7] as [a] cure for all our present social ills, including anarchy. "These poor creatures, the anarchists," he held, "turn savage because they encounter nothing but unkindness and savagery in society."[3] He was[11] a dear and familiar figure to the students of the Quarter as[12] he took[7] his quiet walks in the Luxembourg Gardens, his[13] pockets laden with crumbs for the birds that flocked[7] about him. The birds knew[7] that their old friend never forgot[7] them, and circled[7] about him joyously, while the students watched[7] the "Master," as they called[7] him, with that reverence with which the young Frenchman always regards genius.[3] [A] charming, gracious figure is that of Coppée, man of genius and man of letters; and one reason[14] we see no parallels in our [own] country is that poverty[3] is dreaded more and genius[3] respected less in America than in France. Coppée died[1] in 1908.

[1]Use pret.
[2]Use plur. form.
[3]Supply def. art.
[4]*after . . . had come:* **après avoir atteint.**
[5]**menait.**
[6]*little better than:* **voisine de.**
[7]Use imperf.
[8]**au.**
[9]Supply indef. art.
[10]**pour les.**
[11]**c'était.**
[12]**quand.**
[13]Use def. art.
[14]**une des raisons pour lesquelles.**

Grammatical Review

1. *Clerk.*— Differentiate between the French words **clerc, commis,** and **employé.**

2. *Ministry of War.*— Translate into French *The Ministry of Navy; The United States Treasury; The State Department; The Ministry of Public Works.*

3. *Novelist.*— Point out the difference between the French words **romancier** and **nouvelliste.**

4. *Peace.*— Give a group of words related to the French word **paix.**

5. *Students.*— Give a group of words related to the French word **étudiant.**

21

DUMAS AS A DOG FANCIER

Alexandre Dumas had[1] the strangest collection of animals. "Monte Cristo" abounded[1] in animals. The collection included[1] a vulture known as[2] Jugurtha, but renamed Diogenes when he took[3] to living in a tub. There were[4] also three apes, two parrots, a golden pheasant, "Lucullus," a peacock and his mate, and a varied assortment of fowls, which had[5] to be carefully protected against the cat, "Mysouf." But it was[6] the dogs that abounded most,[7] and chief of[8] the dogs was "Pritchard," a pointer picked up at Ham one day when[9] Dumas was visiting[1] Louis Napoleon, then [a] prisoner in the fortress of that place. Pritchard.... was[1] on[10] the best [of] terms with his master, at whose table he fed,[1] and whose hospitality he imitated[11] by inviting any

[1]Use imperf.
[2]**nommé.**
[3]**il se mit.**
[4]**il y avait.**
[5]**devaient.**
[6]**c'étaient.**
[7]**étaient les plus nombreux.**
[8]**le premier parmi.**
[9]**où.**
[10]**dans.**
[11]Construe: *of whom he imitated the hospitality.*

stray dogs of the neighborhood to come in and be happy in this land of plenty.

There came a time when[1] the head gardener, Michel, found[2] [it] necessary to [register a] protest. There were[3] thirteen dogs in the establishment and thirteen was an unlucky number. The intruders must[4] go. Dumas at first consented,[2] but added[2] after a pause, "We ought not[5] to forget, Michel, that as [landed] proprietors we have certain charges to bear, certain duties to perform. No, let the dogs stay,[6] they won't ruin me. However, we must not let them be thirteen in number."[7] "Very good, sir," said the gardener; "I will turn away one[8] so as to keep twelve." "No, Michel, you had better let an extra one come in,[9] that will make fourteen." And another dog was[2] added to the household. — *London Chronicle.*

Grammatical Review

1. *They included.* — Give the present indicative, imperfect, preterit, present, and imperfect subjunctive of **comprendre.**

2. *To living.* — Differentiate between the French verbs **vivre** and **habiter.**

3. *Protected.* — Why is the first person plural of the present indicative of **protéger** spelled **protégeons,** not **protégons?**

4. *Picked up.* — State three ways of translating the English verb *to pick up* and give examples.

5. *Prisoner.* — Give a group of words derived from the French word **prison.**

[1]**il arriva un moment où.**
[2]Use pret.
[3]**il y avait.**
[4]**devaient.**
[5]**nous ne devons pas.**
[6]**que les chiens restent.**
[7]**il ne faut pas qu'ils soient treize.**
[8]**je me débarrasserai de l'un d'eux.**
[9]**il vaut mieux en avoir un de plus.**

22

FRANCE AND FRANKLIN

At the celebration in Philadelphia of the two hundredth anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth, one of the pleasantest features of the memorial meeting was[1] the presentation to France[2] by the United States of a gold medal bearing a profile bust of Franklin. This was a recognition of the fact that "Poor Richard" owed[1] a portion at least of his wonderful qualities to his long residence in France.

That our brotherly relations with France[2] during the revolutionary struggle which nationalized us were greatly promoted by Franklin no one doubts.[3] And that this brotherhood was[1] of the utmost importance in securing our ultimate success is as little open to question.[4] It seemed[5] particularly fitting, therefore, that such a birthday celebration should be made[6] the occasion for a regrasping of national hands, for reviving a friendship that has existed[7] unbroken for more than a century, and which, there is every reason to believe and hope, will continue unbroken for another century.

The French ambassador very aptly said[1] in accepting the gift in the name of France:[2] "Everything in such a gift powerfully appeals to a French heart. It tells of a man ever venerated and admired in my country, [the] scientist. [the] philosopher, [the] inventor, [the] [one] who gave[1] to France[2] her first notions of what Americans were."

Grammatical Review

1. Write out in French: 203rd; 255th; 997th; 662nd; 785th.

[1]Use pret. [2]Use def. art.
[3]Construe: *no one doubts that*, etc.
[4]Construe: *and it is as little open to question that*, etc.
[5]Use imperf.
[6]Use **devenir** in imperf. subjv.
[7]Use pres. indic.

2. In which number, singular or plural, do you use the verb in French after the following words: *United States, Clergy, people?*

3. Give groups of words related to **frère, père, mère.**

4. *Has existed.* — When is the perfect translated into French by the present indicative? Give two examples.

5. Show the difference between **dire, raconter** and **parler.** Give two examples.

23

THE WONDER OF VENICE

By Vance Thompson

The gondola is so perfectly adapted to its purpose that it is like a sentient thing[1] in the gondolier's control.[2] It obeys the slightest impulse of the oar. Through the dark and intricate lanes[3] of Venice, with the[4] sharp and baffling turns, it glides with unfailing accuracy. The boatmen have about ten different calls by which they announce their approach, as they come[5] to a corner. And these calls, half-song, half-cry, echo[6] day and night, and yet so musical are they[7] that they seem to be merely a part of the silence of Venice.

Indeed, the wonder of Venice is how[8] all [things], the city and the sea, the boats and the people, the songs and the sky — combine[9] to make one perfect whole, caressing and idle as one of Petrarch's sonnets. Here even death[10] is not merely somber; it is friendly and familiar [as well]. I saw[11]

[1]Trans. *living creature.*
[2]Trans. *at the hands of the gondolier.*
[3]Trans. *canals.*
[4]Use descriptive dative.
[5]Trans. *in arriving.*
[6]Trans. *repeat themselves.*
[7]Construe: *they are so musical that*, etc.
[8]Trans. *it is that.*
[9]Use reflex. verb.
[10]**là, la mort même.**
[11]Use past indef.

them bury old Paoli.[1] He had been in his prime a stout gondolier, but in old age[2] was[3] ragged and dirty. In his quarter, however, he was[3] [a] respected [man]. Indeed, to be old or to be [a] child is among the gondoliers a title to tenderness[1] and respect.[1] And so when a good man dies in the poorer quarters, the neighbors combine[4] and hire a brass band to celebrate his virtues. — *The Outing Magazine.*

Grammatical Review

1. Give a group of words related to the French word for *oar*.

2. When must *through* be translated by **par?** When by **à travers?**

3. *Half-song, half-cry.* — What is the difference between **demi** and **moitié?**

4. *Here even death.* — Point out the difference between the use of **ici** and **là** in French.

5. *A good man.* — What is the meaning of *brave* when placed before a noun? What is its meaning when placed after it?

24

EDOUARD PAILLERON

Edouard Pailleron was born in Paris in 1834, and commenced his literary work in 1860. He (has) published many plays, which have been produced on the French stage during the past thirty years. The most notable is [his] "Le Monde où l'on s'ennuie," said to be intended as a caricature of[5] the salon of Mme. de Blocqueville, where a vain academician was a frequent visitor and where the ladies of the salon threw themselves at the feet of this literary god. It is impossible to estimate the place that M. Pailleron will eventually occupy in the French drama. He detested (the)

[1]Supply def. art.
[2]Supply possessive.
[3]Use imperf.
[4]Use reflex. verb.
[5]**qui, dit-on, a pour but de caricaturer.**

society and was seldom seen[1] outside of his own house except on rare occasions, when[2] he visited his daughter, Mme. Bourget, or the Princess Mathilde. He never went[3] to first nights, and was thought by the [general] public to be very reserved. He did, however, give dinners every Monday evening, and these had become famous social gatherings. The methods he adopted for insuring (a) perfect harmony among his guests on these occasions is rather unique. He always wrote[3] an entire list of all the [men] asked[4] on the back of each invitation card. If there was anybody on it[5] whom you would rather not meet, you had only to decline, and you were sure to receive an invitation for the following Monday. These dinners were a hobby of Pailleron's, and he would call[3] on you in the morning, and, after telling[6] you whom he had invited for several Mondays, ask[3] you to choose your day. One reason of Pailleron's dislike to society[7] was his aversion to putting on a dress coat, hence[8] for many years these dinners were exclusively for men and (the) evening dress was not required. In later years, however, Mme. Pailleron sometimes sat at the table,[9] there never being any other lady[10] present, and then evening dress became the rule instead of being, as before, the exception. Pailleron's residence was filled with works of art and the windows of his house looked out over[11] the beautiful Parc Monceau. He died in 1899.

Grammatical Review

1. What is the difference between the French words **pièce** and

[1]Use indef. form of verb with **on.**
[2]**où.** [3]Use imperf.
[4]**invités.**
[5]**s'il s'y trouvait quelqu'un.**
[6]Use past infin.
[7]Trans. *one of the reasons for which Pailleron did not like the society.* [8]**en raison de ceci.**
[9]**prenait quelquefois place à table.**
[10]**sans qu'aucune dame fût.**
[11]**donnaient sur.**

drame? Can the word **drame** be used in French as we use *drama* in English?

2. Explain the meaning of the French word **jeu.**

3. When is the English word *every* translated by **tous les?**

4. By what part of the verb is a preposition followed in French? Which is the preposition that proves to be an exception to that rule?

5. *Looked out over.*— Give three sentences illustrating this idiom.

25

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA

Everybody knows that the French have colonies[1] in Northern Africa,[2] in[3] Morocco, Algiers,[4] Tunis, and the Hinterland, but very few people know how extensive is the country (that the) France controls there. It is[5] as far from the Mediterranean to the limits of the French possessions in[3] Dahomey as from New York to Santa Fe, and as far from Dakar on the Atlantic [coast] to the Eastern boundary of French territory[2] in the Sudan as from Pittsburg to San Francisco.

No other nation has so many fine harbors not only on the Mediterranean but also on the western coast. At Dakar, French West Africa,[6] there are[5] docks[1] that would be a credit to New York City.

Trains[1] will carry you all over French North Africa, and two branches run down into the Sahara desert. Massive bridges,[1] macadamized highways,[1] telephones,[1] fine public buildings[1] are met [with][7] nearly everywhere in the French African empire.

The oases are watered by artesian wells,[1] and their area of productivity extended.[8]

[1]Supply indef. art.
[2]Supply def. art.
[3]**au.**
[4]Supply **en.**
[5]**il y a.**
[6]**Afrique française occidentale.**
[7]**se trouvent.**
[8]Use reflex. verb in pres. indic.

Caravan routes[1] are [being] marked [out] and wells[1] in the[2] Sahara carefully indicated and deepened. Resting places[3] are thus established[4] across the blistering zone.

If there is[5] a nation in Africa that has spread education[1] as extensively as the French, let somebody name it.[6] There are[5] schools[3] for everybody.

In Tunis, for example, which is one of the younger French colonies, there are[5] so many schools that you cannot even classify them — schools for French,[1] [for] Italians,[1] [for] Jews,[1] [for] Arabs;[1] schools for the Arabs to learn French,[1] and others for the French to learn Arabic,[1] agricultural schools, theological schools, normal schools to train native teachers. Here is[7] a nation that believes in[8] civilization through the schoolhouse.

A policy of conciliation marks the French official. While I was in Africa I never saw[9] a Frenchman in uniform act arrogantly toward a native. The Arab soon discovered[10] that he could even put on the white[11] [man's] uniform without racial or religious dishonor, and nearly all of French Africa is to-day guarded by brown and black-skinned men under French officers.

The very fact that France[1] intrusts her empire to the arms of the conquered race is strong evidence[12] that she has learned [how] to administer government[13] in a land of strange prejudices.

The Frenchman expects his colonies to pay[14] but does not expect them to pay in the[3] beginning. Instead of raising

[1]Supply def. art.
[2]du.
[3]Supply indef. art.
[4]Use reflex. verb in pres. indic.
[5]il y a.
[6]que quelqu'un la désigne.
[7]voici. [8]à la.
[9]Use past indef.
[10]ne tarda pas à trouver.
[11]Use plur. number.
[12]démontre jusqu'à l'évidence.
[13]l'art de gouverner.
[14]que ses colonies lui rapporteront.

money for vast railroad and harbor projects[1] by squeezing the colonies, the money is raised in France, and the projects are quickly carried out. France[2] has confidence in the future and therefore builds immeasurably faster than a nation that takes no chances on what to-morrow may bring forth.

Grammatical Review

1. *Algiers, Tunis.* — Distinguish between **Alger** and **Algérie**; **Tunis** and **Tunisie.**

2. *Two branches.* — What is the difference between **branche** and **embranchement?**

3. *Deepened.* — Give a group of words derived from **profond.**

4. *Act arrogantly.* — Distinguish between **conduire** and **se conduire.**

5. *The very fact.* — Translate *the very day, the same day; the very act, the same fact.*

26

LE POÈTE PELLEGRIN

The impecunious poets of the eighteenth century used[3] to consort in the cafés, where sometimes they would pick up[4] customers.[1] One of the poorest, and at the same time the most facile, of these bards was[4] the Abbé Pellegrin, of whom[5] a characteristic story is told. One day a newcomer entered[6] (in) the café, and began[6] complaining that he was going[4] to be married[7] and had[4] no epithalamium for his wedding. Pellegrin hastened[6] to offer one of his [own] compositions. A deal was soon arranged,[8] and the price agreed was[4] 20 sous for each verse. The Abbé disappeared.[6] The bridegroom was[6] presently accosted by a

[1]Supply indef. art.
[2]Supply def. art.
[3]Trans. *had the habit of*, followed by infinitive.
[4]Use imperf.
[5]**sur qui** followed by the indef. const. with **on.**
[6]Use pret.
[7]Use reflex. form in infin.
[8]**fait.**

stranger who began[1] a conversation on various subjects, and who suddenly said:[1]

"By the by, my friend, what price are you paying[2] Pellegrin?"

5 "Twenty sous a verse."

"H'm."

"Is it too dear?"

"No — not if you fixed[3] the length of the poem."

"I never thought of doing that."[4]

10 "When is[5] he to bring your epithalamium?"

"To-morrow morning."

"To-morrow morning!" cried[1] the stranger. "Why! you must be rolling in money!"

"What do you mean?"

15 "That you will have to pay [for] at least [a] thousand verses."

"Oh, what a fraud!" exclaimed[1] the bridegroom, and he rushed off[1] to find Pellegrin in his attic. The versifier had[6] just completed his hundredth verse.

Grammatical Review

1. Give a group of words related to the word **poète.**

2. *One of the poorest.* — What is the meaning of **pauvre** when placed before the noun? what when placed after it?

3. *A characteristic story.* — What is the difference between the French words **histoire** and **conte?**

4. *Began complaining.* — State the difference of meaning between **plaindre** and **se plaindre.**

5. *Pellegrin hastened.* — What is the difference between a verb "accidentally reflexive" and a verb "essentially reflexive"?

[1]Use pret.

[2]Use pres. indic. followed by **à.**

[3]Use past indef.

[4]Use past indef. preceded by **y.** Omit *doing that.*

[5]Use **devoir** in indic.

[6]Use imperf. of **venir** followed by **de** and the next verb in the infin.

27

ELIZABETH PATTERSON BONAPARTE

Elizabeth Patterson was born in Baltimore [on] the 6th of February, 1785. Her father, William Patterson, was of Irish birth,[1] and came[2] to America when fourteen years of age.[3] By unusual talent[4] and great industry he raised himself from [a state of] poverty[5] to extreme wealth, being[6] considered at one time almost the richest man in[7] Maryland. Elizabeth inherited[8] her father's mental qualities, and to these was added[9] the gift of (a) rare beauty. Upon her entrance[10] into Baltimore society she became[2] at once a recognized belle.

In 1803 Jerome Bonaparte arrived[2] in New York. He was[2] received with great éclat, as his elder brother, Napoleon Bonaparte, was[11] at that time First Consul of France. Commodore[12] Barney, who had served in the French navy with Jerome, invited[13] him to Baltimore. At the autumn races in that city occurred[2] the meeting of Miss Patterson and the future King of Westphalia. It was[2] [a case of] love[14] at first sight, and this attachment soon matured[2] into an engagement. This was opposed with great firmness by the young lady's father.[15] A man of his sound judgment could not fail to see that such a union would be attended[16] only by unhappy results. In answer to her

[1]Trans. *was Irish.*
[2]Use pret.
[3]Trans. *at the age of fourteen years.*
[4]Supply possessive and use *talent* in plur.
[5]Supply def. art. before *poverty.*
[6]Begin a new sentence and use imperf. of **être.**
[7]**du.**
[8]Use pluperf. of verb.
[9]Use reflex. verb in imperf.
[10]**à son entrée.**
[11]Use imperf.
[12]Supply def. art.
[13]Use pret.; also supply **à venir.**
[14]Supply def. art.
[15]Make *the young lady's father* subj. of sentence.
[16]Use **suivre.**

friends' objection the bride-elect replied[1] that she would rather[1] be the wife of Jerome Bonaparte for an hour than that of any other man for life.[2] The wedding took place[3] [on] Christmas Eve, 1803, the Bishop of Baltimore officiat-
5 ing.[4] Among the witnesses were the Mayor and other prominent persons.

Her last days were spent[3] in a quiet boarding house in Baltimore. When questioned[5] about her religious belief Mme. Bonaparte replied[1] that if she ever joined[1] any
10 religion it would be the Catholic, that being[6] the faith of kings and queens; however, she never professed[3] any allegiance to any sect. When any one inquired about her health Mme. Bonaparte would answer:[1] "I have a disease which medicine[7] cannot cure — old age."[7]

15 [On] Apr. 4,[7] 1879, Mme. Bonaparte passed away[3] at the age of ninety-four.[8] Her remains were interred in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, where she had,[1] a few years before, purchased a triangular lot, large enough for only one grave.

Grammatical Review

1. *Was of Irish birth.* — In connection with this phrase, translate into English: *was of French, English, German birth.*

2. *He raised himself.* — Give the pluperfect indicative and the present subjunctive of this verb.

3. *His elder brother.* — How do you translate *his younger brother?*

4. *She would rather.* — Give two sentences using the French idiom that translates this English phrase.

5. *Boarding house.* — Point out the difference between the French words **pension** and **pensionnat.**

[1]Use imperf.
[2]Supply *all her.*
[3]Use pret.
[4]Construe: *and the Bishop . . . officiated.*
[5]Construe: *when one questioned her*, etc.
[6]Trans. *because it was.*
[7]Supply def. art.
[8]Supply *years.*

28

DISTRIBUTION[1] OF (THE) PRIZES IN FRENCH SCHOOLS[1]

The close of schools in France is [made] the occasion of a splendid function — the distribution of prizes.[1] Schools[1] close [on] the eve of the national fête, July 14.[1]

At the distribution of prizes[1] at a lycée, or public school, in Paris, there is an orchestra, and officials[2] of the government and of the University of France form an imposing sort of chorus[3] about the central figure of the occasion — some famous man chosen to make the oration. If, as is frequently the case,[4] the orator of the day is an academician, he wears the wonderful green and black uniform[5] of his rank.

In the great schools of Paris the number of students is immense. Assembled for the distribution of prizes,[1] the schools [themselves] present an impressive spectacle. A large part of the pupils wear the uniform of the "internes", all are immaculately attired, all wear white gloves,[2] and the fineness of French intellectual fiber causes[6] this body of youth to exhibit[7] characteristics[2] of distinction sometimes lacking[8] in similar assemblages[1] of American youth.

In the actual[9] distribution of prizes,[1] the family spirit, so strong in[10] the French, has [a] pretty manifestation.[11] When the boy's name has been called and his reward has been announced, he goes to[12] the stage. He then has the privilege

[1]Supply def. art.
[2]Supply indef. art.
[3]Construe: *a sort of chorus imposing.*
[4]Trans. *as that happens frequently.*
[5]Construe: *the wonderful uniform green and black.*
[6]**fait que.**
[7]Use pres. indic.
[8]Trans. *that lack sometimes.*
[9]**même**; put it after *prizes.*
[10]**chez.**
[11]**se montre gentiment.**
[12]**sur.**

of choosing the person from whom he would like to receive the prize. He may, if he will,[1] select the great academician, who then will deliver to the boy his prize, saying a few gracious words to him, and probably kissing him on both cheeks, [an] event that will live in the boy's memory.

In many instances, however, the boy ignores his opportunity and chooses[2] to receive his prize at the[3] hands of his mother. He then turns his back upon the[4] mayor, the faculty of the University of France, and upon the Académie Française, and descends to[5] the audience with his professor at his heels[6] bearing the prize.

There his[7] prize is finally bestowed upon him by his mother, who embraces him before all the people. — *The Evening Mail.*

Grammatical Review

1. *The number.* — Distinguish between the French words **nombre** and **numéro.**

2. *Gloves.* — Give a group of words derived from the French word **gant.**

3. *If he will.* — Give the present indicative, preterit, future, and present subjunctive of **vouloir.**

4. *An event that, etc.* — When is the indefinite article omitted in French? Give two examples.

5. *Memory.* — When is the French word **mémoire** feminine? When is it masculine?

29

HOW FRENCH BANK NOTES ARE ANNIHILATED[8]

Everybody knows that old, worn-out bank notes[9] in this country are subjected to a process of destruction by macer-

[1]**s'il le veut.** [2]**préfère.** [3]**des.** [4]**il tourne le dos au.** [5]**dans.** [6]**derrière lui;** place after *bearing the prize.* [7]**le.** [8]Use indef. construction with **on.** [9]Use def. art.

ation at the Treasury Department, but the manner in[1] which the notes of the Bank of France are destroyed is probably not as well known.

Eugène Gavard, [a] banker of Paris, in explaining the process, said: "A short time[2] before the end of the year the 'billets' on which the sentence of 'execution' has been passed[3] are conveyed to the 'dungeon' in the lowest part of the bank. At the head office of the Bank of France there is a permanent tribunal before which all doubtful paper is brought,[4] and when [once] this tribunal has passed[3] capital punishment[5] on a bank note, the dread sentence 'annulé' is written on its face. The judgment is countersigned by the treasurer, and the paper is then securely locked in the cell for[6] 'vieux billets.'

"The prison for superannuated bank notes[5] is approached[7] by somber corridors,[8] encumbered with huge drawers,[8] containing the 'procès-verbaux d'annulation,' of all the notes that have been destroyed since the institution of the bank. [When] an iron door with a triple lock [is] opened, one sees the canceled notes in serried rows. They are arranged in narrow compartments[8] in alphabetical order. When the date of their destruction is fixed, they are taken[9] to the cellars in which the printing office is situated,[10] and, in [the] presence of the bank's officials, they are brought out for annihilation.[11] Distributed one by one into baskets,[8] the condemned notes are emptied into a great cylinder half filled with water and caustic soda. The orifice of the cylinder is then locked and the cylinder is set in motion. It turns for two days and at the end of that time the officials

[1]**par.** [2]**peu de temps.**
[3]Use **prononcer.**
[4]Use indef. construction with **on.**
[5]Use def. art. [6]**aux.**
[7]Construe: *one arrives at the*, etc.
[8]Use indef. art.
[9]**on les transporte.**
[10]Use reflex. form of **trouver** and put verb before subj.
[11]**pour les détruire.**

who presided[1] at the beginning of the operation return to witness the end of the notes.

"Furnished with a long spoon, a workman[2] thrusts into the depths of the cylinder, and withdraws a thick, steaming liquid, which he pours into a basin. Another workman approaches[3] with a smaller spoon with which he stirs the stuff to make sure not a remnant has been left[4] of the notes. Then he murmurs, 'C'est bien!' and the tragic operation is ended. When the 'bank note soup' has been reduced to a paste, it is sold[5] [for] a dollar a hundred kilos, although the paper alone cost[6] $5 [for] a[7] kilo. — *Washington Herald.*

Grammatical Review

1. State the difference between **connaître** and **savoir.** Illustrate with examples.

2. When is the form **vieil** used? Give a group of words related to this expression.

3. *Before.* — Point out the difference between **avant** and **devant.**

4. *An iron door with a triple lock opened.* — Explain use of the absolute construction in French.

5. *To witness.* — State the difference between **assister** and **assister à.** Give two examples.

30

COFFEE[8]

The use of coffee[8] as [a] beverage is traced[9] to the Persians; it came into great repute[10] in (the) Arabia Felix about

[1]Use past indef.

[2]Replace *a workman* by *which he*, and supply *a workman* before *withdraws*, omitting *and.*

[3]Use reflex. form.

[4]Trans. *that nothing remains.*

[5]Use indef. construction with **on.**

[6]Use past subjv.

[7]**le.**

[8]Use def. art.

[9]**remonte.**

[10]Trans. *it acquired a great repute.*

1450, and passed thence into Egypt and Syria, and in 1511 to Constantinople. It was conveyed from Mocha to Holland in 1616, and was first brought to England by Nathaniel Canopus in 1650.[1]

5 Toward the middle of the fifteenth century, it is related,[2] a poor Arab was traveling in Abyssinia. Finding himself weak and weary, he stopped[3] near a grove. For[4] fuel [wherewith] to cook[5] his rice he cut down a tree which happened to be covered with[6] dried berries. His meal 10 [being] cooked and eaten, the traveler discovered that these half-burnt berries were[7] fragrant. He collected a number of them, and, on crushing them with a stone, found that the aroma was increased to a great extent. While wondering at this,[8] he accidentally let the crushed berries fall[9] into a 15 can that contained his scanty supply of water. [A] miracle! That almost foul water was purified. He brought it to his lips; it was[7] fresh and agreeable; and after a short rest the traveler so far recovered his strength[10] and energy as to be able[11] to resume his journey. The lucky Arab 20 gathered as many berries as he could, and, having arrived at Aden, informed the Mufti of his discovery. That official was[7] an inveterate opium smoker, who had been suffering[7] for (some) years from the influence of the poisonous drug. He tried an infusion of the roasted berries, 25 and was so delighted with the recovery of[12] his former vigor that, in gratitude to the tree, he called it 'camuha,' which in Arabic signifies "force."

It is said that the Mohammedans, shortly after the intro-

[1]Construe: *Nathaniel Canopus brought it first*, etc.
[2]**dit-on.** [3]Use reflex. form.
[4]Supply *to have.*
[5]**pour faire cuire.**
[6]**qui, par hasard, était couvert de.**
[7]Use imperf. indic.
[8]**dans son étonnement.**
[9]Construe: *he let accidentally fall*, etc. [10]Use plur.
[11]**qu'il put.**
[12]**de recouvrer.**

duction of coffee,[1] employed[2] it to keep them awake during their long religious services. Later it was considered an intoxicating liquor, and consequently was classed under the beverages prohibited by the Koran.

5 However, its use was continued,[3] and though it took[4] [a] long time for its influence to pass[4] beyond the confines of Arabia, it finally came into favor in Constantinople.

Until 1690 the only source of the world's coffee supply was Arabia,[1] but [in] that year the governor-general of the 10 Dutch East India Company received a few coffee seeds from traders who plied between the Arabian Gulf and Java. These seeds were planted, and grew so well that the industry of coffee[1] [growing] in Java received a tremendous impetus. One of the plants first grown there[5] was sent to the West 15 Indies, and then to other parts of the world. — *Harper's Weekly.*

Grammatical Review

1. *Toward the middle.* — What is the difference between **vers** and **envers?**

2. *His meal being cooked.* — Explain when this absolute construction may be used in French.

3. *Discovered.* — What verbs can be formed with the verb **couvrir** and a prefix? What is the past participle of such verbs?

4. *As to be able.* — Give the different meanings of the French verb **pouvoir.**

5. When is *which* translated by **ce qui?** when by **ce que?**

31

THE STILT-WALKING SHEPHERDS[6] OF FRANCE

In the province of Gascony there are great [level] plains covered with stunted bushes of dry heath, and these waste

[1]Use def. art. [2]Use imperf. indic.
[3]Use refl. form.
[4]Use imperf. subjv.
[5]Construe: *that there were first grown.*
[6]**les bergers à échasses.**

lands have a soil that is so muddy that the slightest rainfall makes them[1] impassable for[2] pedestrians. As the poor[3] [people] of Gascony have[4] to go about their work just the same,[5] they have, accordingly, become a stilt-walking people[6] and men,[7] women,[7] and children[7] are to be seen[8] at all seasons of the year high up in the air[9] on their stilts, trudging through waste lands,[7] carrying their baskets and bundles. The stilts they use are about six feet long.

The shepherds of Landes[7] all go on stilts, and they think little or nothing[10] of being perched [up] from daylight until evening, [with] their[11] feet on a level with[12] a man's head.[7] The shepherd is provided with a stout staff with a flap, which makes a comfortable seat when turned down. On this[13] he quietly sits and at the same time knits or spins with a distaff fastened to his girdle.

The old shepherds, often accompanied by their wives, children, and even grandchildren, mounted on diminutive stilts, wear shaggy, sleeveless sheepskin coats and gaiters. They also wear the beret, a kind of tam-o'shanter, and in the old days[14] carried a gun to protect their flocks. The old women wear the quaintest of bonnets, like an inverted coal scuttle, perched above their old brown faces, crossed by a thousand wrinkles. Mounted on his stilts, the shepherd can watch his flock and see that the sheep do not get into mischief.

The Landes[7] peasants are [a] gay folk,[15] who always seem to make the best of their hard lot, and manage to remain

[1]**les rend.** [2]**aux.**
[3]Use plural number.
[4]**doivent.**
[5]**néanmoins**; to be placed after **doivent.**
[6]**un peuple d'échassiers.**
[7]Supply def. art.
[8]**se voient.** [9]**perchés.**
[10]**ils ne s'embarassent que peu.**
[11]Use def. art.
[12]**à la hauteur.**
[13]Trans. *there.*
[14]**autrefois.**
[15]Supply plur. indef. art.

cheerful although they are[1] generally miserably poor and frequently fever-stricken. In the more remote parts of the country the postman goes his round on stilts, and can thus do[2] long distances in a short space of time. Mounted on his wooden legs, he is independent of brooks,[3] marshes[3] and hedges,[3] and goes straight on, checked by nothing.[4]

Grammatical Review

1. *Six feet long.* — Translate into French *these houses are sixty feet high. This street is fifty feet wide.*

2. *Nothing.* — Distinguish between **rien,** adverb, and **rien,** noun. Give two examples.

3. *He quietly sits.* — Show the difference between **asseoir** and **s'asseoir.**

4. *Flock.* — Give a group of words derived from the word **troupe.**

5. *Peasants.* — Give a group of words derived from **pays.**

32

HISTORY[3] SHORT CUTS[3]

When I was[5] at school,[3] my teacher, who was[5] a remarkable historian, called[6] my attention to a curious coincidence in the history of France, which was of much assistance to me[7] afterward in the study of the various personages and events.

It is simply this: [that] since France[3] became[6] a kingdom [by itself], under Hugh Capet, three brothers have ruled in succession at three different times, and after each of these groups of brothers a family with a new name has come[8] upon the throne.

[1]Use pres. subjv.
[2]**parcourir.**
[3]Supply def. art.
[4]**sans que rien ne l'arrête.**
[5]Use imperf.
[6]Use pret.
[7]Trans. *which helped me much.*
[8]Use **monter** in the past indef.

The first time (that) this trio of brothers occurred[1] was[1] in 1314, when, at the death of Philip IV, called "le Bel," his son, Louis X, named by the people "Hutin" on account of his quarrelsome disposition, became[1] king. After two years he was[1] followed by his brother Philip V, who reigned[1] but six years, and then came[1] the third brother, Charles IV.

These three kings were[1] the last of the direct Capetian line, and were[1] succeeded by the first Valois, their cousin, Philip VI.

The next group of three brothers ended[1] the reign of the Valois family.[2] They were[3] [the] sons of Henry II, who died[1] in 1559, and their mother was[3] Queen[2] Catherine de Médicis. The first was[3] Francis II, who was[1] king only a year, and who is remembered[4] because he was[3] the first husband of Mary, Queen of Scots. The second was[3] Charles IX. These two brothers were[3] both very young [boys] when they were made[5] kings. The third, Henry III, had grown up[6] before his turn came,[7] but he was[3] certainly no better than his brothers. He was[1] killed by Jacques Clément, a monk, in 1589, and Henry of Navarre, the first Bourbon king, came[8] to the throne under the title of Henry IV.

Three brothers reigned[1] again after nearly two hundred years, when in 1774 Louis XV died,[1] leaving three grandsons. The first of these was[3] the unfortunate Louis XVI. Everybody knows that he and his wife were[1] [both] beheaded, and (that) their son, the Dauphin, who would have been Louis XVII, had he come to the throne,[9] died[1] in prison. Louis XVI's two brothers,[2] who were[10] to be kings

[1]Use pret.
[2]Supply def. art.
[3]Use imperf.
[4]Use indef. form with **on**.
[5]Use **devenir** in pret.
[6]**était homme fait.**
[7]Use imperf. subjv.
[8]Use **monter** in the past indef.
[9]**s'il avait régné.**
[10]Use **devoir** in imperf.

later, had[1] to remain in exile. They were[2] old [men] before they were crowned, because France[3] went through many[4] changes, first as [a] republic, then under the Directory, then under Napoleon Bonaparte as first Consul, and
5 afterward emperor. But the battle of Waterloo was[5] fought and Napoleon was[5] sent to St. Helena, and the two remaining[6] brothers, first Louis XVIII, and then Charles X, reigned[5] [for] a few years. And so ended[5] the straight line of Bourbons,[3] for after them came[5] Louis Philippe of the
10 house of Orleans, who no longer called[2] himself King of France, but "King of the French."

Grammatical Review

1. *Since.* — Make plain the difference between **depuis que** and **puisque.**

2. *Before his turn came.* — Give two French sentences in which you will use the expressions **avant de** and **avant que** and explain the difference in the use of the verb after these two conjunctions.

3. *Reigned.* — Explain why, in the present indicative, a grave accent is used in the first, second, and third persons singular and in the third person plural while an acute accent is used in the first and second plural forms; also why both accents are used in **régnèrent.**

4. *Who would have been.* — Give the perfect and pluperfect subjunctive of **être.**

5. *Was sent.* — When is *y* substituted for *i* in such verbs as **envoyer** and **payer?**

33

NAPOLEON'S GENERALS[3]

Probably[7] no soldiers faced greater or more frequently recurring[8] perils than the children of the French Republic,

[1]Use **devoir** in pret.
[2]Use imperf. [3]Supply def. art.
[4]**passa par beaucoup de.**
[5]Use pret.
[6]**qui restaient.**
[7]Construe: *it is probable that.*
[8]Trans. *frequent perils;* omit *recurring.*

who, by the will of their old comrade, Napoleon Bonaparte, were[1] transformed into bulwarks of his empire as marshals of France.

Whatever was[2] the variety of their merit, whatever may have been[3] their individual failings, there has never been any question[4] that they were[5] fighting men to the backbone, and that their courage was[5] at all times without stain. They had no hesitation in[6] placing themselves in the extremity of danger[7] whenever it was[8] necessary to lead the men under their command. If their master loaded[8] them with wealth and honors, it was[8] because he knew[8] that they were[8] above all other men.

A story is told of Marshal Lefebvre,[9] which illustrates his consciousness of the qualities which made[1] him what he was.[8] He was[8] vexed at the tone of envy and unkindness with which a companion of his childhood spoke[8] of his riches, titles, and luxury, and said[1] in reply: "Well now, you shall have it all,[10] but at the price which I have paid for it. We will go into the garden and I will fire a musket at you[11] sixty times, and then if you are not killed, everything shall be yours."[12]

Indeed the trial which Lefebvre proposed[8] to his friend was[8] not in the least an exaggeration of the circumstances through which every marshal had passed in his early days, when he was[8] [a] subaltern and was bringing himself to notice.

At Eylau Augereau escaped[1] death[13] by a marvelous turn

[1]Use pret. [2]**quelle que fût.**
[3]**quels qu'aient pu être.**
[4]Trans. *one has never doubted.*
[5]Use imperf. subjv.
[6]**à,** followed by infin.
[7]Trans. *in extreme danger.*
[8]Use imperf. indic.
[9]Construe: *one tells of the Marshal,* etc.
[10]Trans. *all this will belong to you.*
[11]Trans. *I will aim at you,* etc.
[12]Cf. note 10.
[13]Use def. art. in dative.

of fortune,[1] for his corps, though it held[2] its ground, was[3] reduced from 15,000 to 3,000,[4] all his staff were either killed or wounded, and he himself wounded, more than once, had his uniform rent with bullets.[1]

5 At Zurich Massena was[5] in the hottest part of the fight. Every one knows of Marshal Ney's heroic conduct[1] during the retreat from Moscow, how he took[5] a musket in his[6] hand and fought[5] as the last man in the rear guard, saving thus 40,000 lives.

10 At Ratisbon, after (that) the first and second attacks on the fortifications had failed[2] with (some) fearful loss, and when it[7] seemed[2] that to attempt the task a third time would involve such certain destruction to[8] the stormers that the men would[9] not undertake it, Marshal[1] Lannes 15 cried, "Come, I am going to show you that I was[2] [a] grenadier before I became[10] [a] marshal." He seized[3] a scaling ladder and began[3] to carry it to the breach, thereby stirring up a wave of enthusiasm which at once carried[3] the French columns forward, and the city was[3] taken.

Grammatical Review

1. *No soldiers.* — When is the English word *no* translated into French by **non**? When by **aucun** or **nul**?

2. *That they were.* — Why is the subjunctive mood used in translating this English phrase?

3. *Price.* — When is the French word **prix** translated by *price*? when by *prize*?

4. *Escaped.* — Distinguish between **échapper à** and **s'échapper de.**

5. *Corps.* — Give the different meanings of the French word **corps.**

[1]Supply def. art.
[2]Use imperf. subjv.
[3]Use pret. [4]Supply *men.*
[5]Use imperf. indic.
[6]Use def. art. in dative.
[7]**alors qu'il.**
[8]Trans. *the destruction so certain of.*
[9]Use imperf. of **vouloir.**
[10]Use infin. preceded by **de.**

34

SARDOU'S HARD STRUGGLE IN YOUTH

Sardou was born[1] in[2] Paris in[3] September, 1831. His father was[4] [a] professor at the École Commerciale de Charonne, in the Rue Charonne. When he was seven years of age,[5] the boy went[1] to the school in which his father taught,[4] and [in] the following year he was brought to death's door by an attack of scarlatina. A second attack of scarlatina obliged[1] Sardou's parents to send him to recruit his health at Cannet,[6] where his uncle had[4] a villa. After a year he returned[1] to Paris, where he lodged[4] near the church of St. Sulpice. After that his people removed[1] to the Rue d'Enfer, and in this street of sinister name began[1] the artistic awakening of young Sardou.

When his father one day asked[4] him what he was going to do for a living,[7] the young man replied:[1] "I want to write." But his father had[4] other plans for his son, and, after some hesitation between law[8] and medicine,[8] the future playwright decided[9] to become [a] doctor.

The study of medicine[8] did not, however, prevent young[8] Sardou from writing.

At twenty years of age,[5] Sardou was[4] alone, with nothing but[10] his hands and head to help him in earning a living, and during seven years he had a heroic struggle[11] to keep body and soul together.[12] Finally — and it is said[13] that it was largely due to his fine handwriting — Sardou had the good

[1]Use pret. [2]**à.**
[3]**en.**
[4]Use imperf.
[5]Trans. *at the age of seven years.*
[6]Put *at Cannet* after the verb.
[7]Trans. *to earn a living.*
[8]Supply def. art.
[9]Use reflex. verb in pret.
[10]Trans. *having nothing but.*
[11]Trans. *he struggled heroically.*
[12]**pour ne pas mourir de faim.**
[13]**on dit.**

fortune to have[1] one of his plays, "La Taverne des Étudiants," accepted at the Odéon. He went[2] almost mad with joy when the good news reached[3] him. But he was[4] soon to taste the bitter dregs of disappointment.[5] The play was[3] produced [on] the 1st [of] April, 1854, and ran five nights.[6] [On] the first night the students of the Latin Quarter, who took offence[7] at some of the lines (that) the play contained,[8] raised[3] a perfect bedlam of protestation. The second night was[3] worse, and after less than half a dozen presentations the piece was[3] withdrawn.

Then followed four [more] years of disappointment and misery, until at last a good fairy, in the person of Déjazet, appeared[3] in "Les Pattes de Mouches." Describing his first interview with this charming actress at her house at Seine Port, Sardou said that when she entered[3] (in) the room where the timid young author awaited[8] her, her hands were full of plaster with which, she explained,[9] she had been repairing[7] a hole in the wall. Sardou was[8] too much embarrassed to say a word. But he had[8] a letter of introduction, and its effect was[3] magical. The ice was[8] broken.

"After [a] few moments of conversation I left[3] my manuscript on the table," says Sardou, "I pressed[3] her[10] hands with effusion and took[3] to flight without once looking back; but I felt[11] happy this time. The sky seemed[8] more blue, the air more caressing, the birds more gay, and the flowers more tender than when I had arrived at Seine Port. A secret voice kept saying[12] to me, 'Your hour has arrived.' I ran,[8]

[1]Trans. *to have* by **faire** followed by infin. and construe: *accepted at the Odéon one of*, etc.
[2]**il devint.**
[3]Use pret.
[4]**il devait.**
[5]Supply def. art.
[6]**fut jouée cinq fois.**
[7]Use pluperf. [8]Use imperf.
[9]Place verb before subj.
[10]Use def. art. and personal pronoun before *pressed*.
[11]Use reflex. verb in preterit.
[12]**me disait toujours.**

I leaped[1] the ditches in my way and gathered[2] a handful of wild flowers in the fields. It is a long time since those days,[3] but I can smell their perfume yet." — *London Globe.*

Grammatical Review

1. *The future playwright decided.* — Distinguish between **décider** and **se décider à.**

2. *Five nights.* — State the difference between the French words **soir** and **nuit.**

3. *At her house.* — Translate into French: *I go to my house, to your house, to her house, to his house, to our house.*

4. *Too much embarrassed.* — How do you translate into French *too; too much; too many?* Give examples.

5. *The sky.* — When is the plural form **cieux** used? When is the form **ciels** used?

35

VOLTAIRE

The celebrations held in 1906 in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin should[4] serve to bring to mind some of the other famous men with whom Franklin was friendly.[5] There were many of them, and not the least among the number[6] was[1] Voltaire, whom he met[2] while[7] in Europe. This great wit was[1] one of the lovers of liberty[8] who rejoiced[2] in the success of the American armies in the struggle for independence.[8] Voltaire however was[1] not an enemy of England.[8] Far from it, for he

[1]Use imperf.
[2]Use pret.
[3]**il y a longtemps de cela.**
[4]Use **devoir.**
[5]Construe: *who were friends of Franklin.*
[6]Construe: *and one of the most famous among them.*
[7]Supply *he was.*
[8]Supply def. art.

had been in England at a time when it was a part of the natural religion of his [own] country to hate England,[1] and it was[2] in that country that he acquired[2] the love of liberty[3] which was to last[4] through the remaining period of his long
5 life.

Twice[5] was Voltaire imprisoned in that Bastille which the infuriated revolutionists of 1789 stormed[2] and captured.[2] Voltaire loved[6] England,[3] but he felt[6] the justice of the American cause and espoused[2] it. He had great reverence
10 for Franklin, and got into the habit[7] of calling the American soldiers Dr. Franklin's troops. During those gloomy days when the Colonial cause seemed[6] lost, Washington beaten in the battle of Long Island and forced to evacuate New York, beaten again at Brandywine and forced to evacuate
15 Philadelphia — in those gloomy days Voltaire once remarked[2] that Dr. Franklin's troops[3] were getting the worst of it, adding cynically that it was always so with philosophers.

Voltaire was[2] one of the pioneers [in the cause] of freedom.[3]
20 He wanted[6] every man to be[8] free. Knowing that all slavery begins in the mind, that its root is superstition,[9] he spent[2] all his life in fighting[10] mental superstitions.[3] He was[11] an intellectual torch-bearer who came[2] to the world in an age that needed[6] him. In his own day so mighty was the
25 spell that he cast upon the world[12] that his enemies seldom referred[6] to him without calling him, in all sincerity, "The

[1]Construe: *the hatred of England was making part of*, etc.
[2]Use pret. [3]Supply def. art.
[4]**devait durer.**
[5]Place adv. between auxiliary and past participle. [6]Use imperf.
[7]**prit l'habitude** followed by **de** and infin.
[8]Use imperf. subjv.
[9]Construe: *finds itself in the superstition.*
[10]Use infin. with **à.**
[11]**c'était.**
[12]Construe: *the spell that he cast upon the world was so mighty that*, etc.

Great Voltaire." And at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, Dr. Jowett, [the] great master of Baliol, and later vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford, declared[1] that Voltaire alone had accomplished more good than all the German writers combined.

And how marvelous that work was![2] Two hundred and sixty-five works, a large proportion of them written after he was sixty-five years of age,[3] came from his pen. He wrote[1] poems,[4] dramas, histories, biographies, philosophical treatises, novels, sermons, prayers, and letters. [An] exile from his native land, he launched[1] thunderbolt after thunderbolt at despotic government.[4] He printed and circulated[5] at his own expense those masterpieces which did[1] so much to shake the throne of France[6] and banish superstition[6] from the minds of the people.

Some people have fancied that Voltaire was not a lover of[7] mankind.[6] They have read some of his biting cynicisms; such a one,[8] for example, [as] that when he declared[2] that the world is full of people who are not worth speaking to;[9] but they have never learned that Voltaire spoke[2] to these people. He had[2] an annual income in his latter years of 200,000 francs, and no man was[1] ever more generous with his money. To the poor[10] he was generosity personified. Behold his kindness to the families of Calas and Sirven! Think of the well-nigh infinite labor which he applied without compensation to the plays of Corneille, in order that a poor girl might[11] have an annual income! Think of all

[1]Use pret. [2] Use imperf.
[3]Construe: *of which a large proportion was written after the age of* 65.
[4]Supply indef. art.
[5]Use **faire** in pret. followed by infin.
[6]Supply def. art.
[7]Trans. *did not love.*
[8]**comme.**
[9]Construe: *to whom that was not worth while to speak.*
[10]**pour les pauvres.**
[11]Use imperf. subjv.

the poor authors he helped,[1] even when they proved[2] ungrateful! Think too of that little colony of weavers and watchmakers who flourished[2] under his fostering care! To whom did the poor refugee, fleeing from the tyranny of Church[3] and State,[3] go in those days? Always to the hospitable home of Voltaire. These refugees were[2] usually strangers to him, but Voltaire took[2] them all in. Surely such a man loved[2] his fellow men as few men have loved them.

Voltaire did not call himself[4] [a] Christian, but he was[2] not destitute of religious sentiment. He built[5] a church and dedicated[1] it to God. To the atheists of his day he said: "If there were no God it would be necessary for humanity[3] to invent one." Voltaire was[2] [a] deist. He believed[2] in God and immortality.[3] A large proportion of the churches of our time would be willing to accept him as [a] member were he living to-day. De Pompéry goes so far as to say[6] of Voltaire that he was[2] "the best Christian of his time, the first and most glorious disciple of Jesus." On the same authority we are informed[7] that he was[2] the most virtuous man of his age because he did[1] the most good to his kind,[8] and because there was[2] in his heart the most burning love of justice[3] and truth.[3]

Grammatical Review

1. *Who rejoiced.* — Distinguish between **réjouir** and **se réjouir.**
2. *To hate.* — Make plain the use of the diaeresis in French.
3. *To shake.* — Differentiate between **secouer** and **ébranler.**
4. *Voltaire spoke to these people.* — Give four French sentences in

[1]Use pret. [2]Use imperf.
[3]Supply def. art.
[4]**ne se disait pas.**
[5]Use **faire** in pret. followed by infin.
[6]**va jusqu'à dire.**
[7]Construe: *the same authority informs us.*
[8]**à ses semblables.**

two of which the verb **parler** is used and in the two others the verb **causer.**

5. *Labor.* — Give a group of French words derived from **travail.**

36

LA FOIRE AUX JAMBONS

As usual, on[1] Palm Sunday, Parisians[2] get up with the sun and dash across the city to the Place de la Bastille to get as early a view as possible of[3] the wondrous collection of odds and ends brought together by that fascinating custom that has survived[4] from the Middle Ages and is known in[5] Paris [as] the "Foire aux Jambons." The famous fair, however, offers other wares besides hams[6] and sausages; it has from time immemorial added[7] a section of "ferraille," or old iron, though that term is[8] not nearly comprehensive enough to convey even the vaguest notion of the variety of the articles offered for sale at the open[9] booths of the broad Boulevard Richard Lenoir during these four days preceding Good Friday.

Here are old copper saucepans and watchcases by [the] thousand; here are old prints, old cretonnes, old nails, Sèvres vases, bronzes; here are ivories, Persian rugs, books, bicycles. "Fouillez, fouillez, messieurs et dames!" cry the merchants, and the crowds do not hesitate [to comply]. Stooping down to the articles spread on the asphalt path, they rummage very thoroughly and very systematically, asking[4] the price of countless articles and bargaining[4] hotly on[10] occasion.

[1]**le.**
[2]Supply def. art.
[3]**pour voir aussitôt que possible.**
[4]Use pres. indic.
[5]**qu'on appelle à.**
[6]Supply indef. art.
[7]*it has . . . added,* **elle y ajoute.**
[8]Use pres. subjv.
[9]**en plein air.**
[10]Use def. art. in dative.

If you can divert your attention [for] a moment from the real business of the day to glance at these merchants you will see some family [parties] sitting behind the outspread wares.[1] Here are two women, obviously sisters. "That's a very fine bit of Sèvres that monsieur is looking at," says one of them. "Take it in your[2] hand and see what it is. It is giving it [away] to[3] offer it at 50 francs." Then as the possible customer sets it down and moves off, she cries: "No, but make me an offer, monsieur; what do you want to pay?" And that is the attitude of all the merchants at the fair; they are quite disappointed if some unwary and inexperienced wight accepts and pays [down] at once the price asked!

Here and there is[4] a handsome stall set up on a wooden framework. Fencing foils, Spanish pistols with[2] inlaid mounts, bronze statuettes, carved bamboo canes, inlaid cabinets, carved coffers, an angel or two brought from some church — [these] and many other objects are cleverly arranged to show the most[5] and take up the least room. The whole is surmounted by a large [bird] cage, in which is[4] a stuffed jackdaw.

This Ham[2] and Iron[2] Fair in nowise resembles the frivolous gingerbread fairs that will soon be held[6] in other quarters of the city. There is a note of gayety, of course, about the booths; that is inevitable in any Paris function; but the merchants are here for business,[7] and they are not giving anything away.[8] Here are two cane-bottomed chairs, with[2] carved frames, Louis XV in style, and sufficiently worm-eaten to be genuine. They are offered at a 100 francs and the merchant will not bate a centime. "Ah,

[1]Trans. *the display of wares.*
[2]Use def. art. in dative.
[3]que de.
[4]se trouve.
[5]pour faire le plus d'effet.
[6]Use future reflex. form.
[7]pour faire des affaires.
[8]rien pour rien.

you may think[1] I have already refused a half dozen dealers at your price; you can take them at my price or you don't take them at all."[2] And here is an atlas of maps of France, edition of 1745, offered also at 100 francs, which will prob-
5 ably find a purchaser before Thursday. All these things have been collected in the[3] course of the year in the provinces.

It is very pleasant strolling[4] from one booth to another; you may examine here plates[5] with Vernet's pictures printed upon them.[6] As the merchant points out,[7] this ware is
10 rising every year in value, and what he offers to-day at 2 francs [a] piece will be double that sum[8] next Palm Sunday.[9] Here are a couple of large, handsome plated dishes. "Just the thing," says the merchant, who is eating crisp fried potatoes and bestowing just[10] half his attention on you,
15 "for a leg of mutton, a large fish, etc." Then, with charming reasonableness, he adds: "But, of course, if you are only two in family, you will tell me it is too large for you, and I will not contradict you." "This string of amber beads," says another, "I will let you have it for 25 francs. It belonged
20 to a maharaja and is exceedingly fine in color, quality and cutting. Of course, if you find the price high I can show you something cheaper."

If you walk down the middle of the[11] mile and a half of booths and up again[12] by the side, you will see the whole
25 triple row of stalls and find yourself[13] finally [back again] at the beginning of the Ham Fair. Scores purchase the great hams and carry them off in cabs to their homes.

[1]pensez donc.
[2]*or . . . at all*, ou pas du tout.
[3]Use def. art. in dative.
[4]de flâner.
[5]Supply indef. art.
[6]*with . . . them*; trans. *bearing some pictures of Vernet.*
[7]le fait remarquer.
[8]vaudra le double.
[9]Supply def. art.
[10]ne vous accorde que.
[11]si vous suivez le milieu.
[12]et que vous remontez.
[13]Use future reflex. form.

The last stall of all is, of course, a gingerbread stall, here the only one of its kind. Thousands[1] of cakes are here sold[2] at a cent [a] piece, and you see groups[1] of young people going off with packages[1] of cakes and candy and, stuck in their buttonhole,[3] a bunch of box twigs, blessed in the[4] church early in the[4] morning in honor of Palm Sunday.[5] Thus they carry on the double tradition of this famous day.

Grammatical Review

1. *Palm Sunday.* — Give the names of religious holidays in French.

2. *Monsieur is looking at.* — When is the third person singular of the verb used when addressing a person?

3. *Room.* — Distinguish between **place, pièce, chambre,** and **salle.**

4. *Bronze statuettes.* — Give five French words ending in **ette,** and indicate the meaning of such an ending.

5. *Bamboo canes.* — What preposition is used before a noun designating the material of which an object is made?

[1]Supply indef. art.
[2]Use reflex. form.
[3]**à la boutonnière.**
[4]Use def. art. in dative.
[5]Supply def. art.

NOTES

Page 7

1. **Havre** (French **Le Havre,** formerly Havre de Grâce): in the Department of Seine-inférieure is situated on the north bank of the estuary of the Seine river. The harbor is capable of accommodating upwards of 550 ships. Population 140,000.

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9. **Rhone:** the Rhone has its source in Switzerland. Its waters flow into the lake of Geneva, and then continue from the outlet of the lake, flowing through Lyons, Valence, and Avignon, into the Mediterranean.

9. **Seine:** the Seine river has its headwaters in the Department of Côte d'Or in the old Province of Burgundy near Dijon. It flows into the British Channel near Havre.

10. **Loire:** the principal river of France. It rises in the mountains of Ardèche, then passes by Orléans, Blois, Tours, Nantes, and flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

11. **Cette:** a seaport on the Mediterranean in the Department of Hérault. Population 35,000.

11. **Toulouse:** a city of about 150,000 inhabitants in the Department of Haute Garonne and the seat of a university.

12. **Garonne:** a river which rises in the Pyrenees and flows northwest by Toulouse and Bordeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogne. Their united stream forms the Gironde which falls into the Bay of Biscay, also called Gulf of Gascony.

12. **Bordeaux:** in the Department of Gironde, is one of the most flourishing cities of Europe in point of industry, commerce, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences. Situated on a navigable river which puts it in communication on one side with the ocean and on the other with the Mediterranean by the Canal du Midi, its commerce extends to all parts of the world. Population about 265,000.

13. **Gironde:** see note 12 above on Garonne.

13. **Bay of Biscay:** a vast bay extending between the island of Ouessant on the western coast of France and the northern coast of Spain.

17. **Rhine** (French **Rhin**): the Rhine has its source near mount St. Gothard, flows into the Lake of Constance, and thence through Basel, Maintz, and Cologne to the North Sea.

18. **Vosges:** a chain of mountains in the northeastern part of France.

22. **Lyons, Marseilles:** for information about these two cities, see the fifth and sixth lessons.

24. **Algiers** (French **Algérie**): a very important and flourishing French colony in northern Africa, the capital of which is Algiers (French *Alger*). Other cities of importance are Bougie, Bône, Oran, etc. Population about 5,000,000.

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14. **King Francis I** (French **François 1er**): one of the greatest of French

monarchs, was born in 1494. After several wars in which he met with varying success, he directed his attention to the internal affairs of his Kingdom and so liberally patronized learning and the arts as to gain the distinction of being called the "Father of French literature". He died in 1547.

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3. **École des Beaux-Arts:** this famous school, where painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving are taught, accepts students only after they have passed a strict examination. To it students flock from all parts of the world.

14. **Polytechnic School** (French **École polytechnique**): here all kinds of engineers and military officers are trained. It was founded by the Convention Nationale during the French Revolution.

17. **Collège de France:** a public institution where the highest instruction is given in all branches, founded by King Francis I.

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2. **Lorraine:** an old province of France which became part of the Kingdom of Louis XV in 1736. That part of the country lying between Metz and the Vosges mountains was added to Germany after the war of 1870–71.

6. **Orléans:** the principal city of the Department of Loiret, situated about 72 miles south of Paris.

10. **King Charles VII** was born in 1403 and crowned in 1429. With the support derived from his subjects, inspired by the example of Joan of Arc, he drove the English from his kingdom. He was the first King to establish a standing army and put a check upon the feudal power of his nobles. He greatly encouraged manufactures. He died in 1461.

19. **Reims:** a city in the old Province of Champagne, where is to be seen a magnificent cathedral in which the French Kings were formerly crowned. It is the center of the Champagne wine industry and has a population of about 115,000.

23. **Compiègne:** a small city, famous for its magnificent palace built by Louis XV. It stands in a forest and park of 30,000 acres.

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1. **Rouen:** the capital of the Department of Seine-inférieure on the Seine, 67 miles northwest of Paris. It is famous for its magnificent churches and public buildings.

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11. **Louis XIV** was born in 1638 and ascended the throne in 1643. He died in 1715, thus holding the record for the longest reign known in European history. He carried on many wars and considerably increased the prestige of France. He built many fine monuments and palaces and greatly encouraged literature and arts.

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8. **Rosa Bonheur** was born in 1822 and died in 1899.

10. **François Millet,** whose rural paintings are known all over the world, was born in 1814 and died in 1875.

15. **Corot,** perhaps the most famous landscape painter of the nineteenth century, was born in 1796 and died in 1875.

21. **Jean-Paul Laurens** was born in 1838.

22. **Troyon:** Constant Troyon, a painter of animals and landscapes, was born in 1810 and died in 1865.

22. **Bouguereau:** (1825–1905), painted mainly pastoral and mythological scenes.

22. **Puvis de Chavannes:** a famous frescoe painter, 1824–1898.

23. **Panthéon:** this building was erected by Louis XV to the memory of Sainte Geneviève, the patron saint of Paris, but the Government of the Revolution decided that it should become a burial place for the great men of France. There are to be seen the tombs of Voltaire, Rousseau, Victor Hugo, etc.

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15. **Louis Napoleon:** the nephew of Napoleon I, was born in 1808. He became President of the French Republic in 1848. By the coup d'état of December 1851 he was able to have himself proclaimed Emperor of the French the following year. In 1870 he declared war against Prussia, was conquered and taken a prisoner after the battle of Sedan in September of the same year, and died in England in 1873.

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3. **Jersey, Guernsey:** two islands in the British Channel belonging to England.

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5. **Dumas:** Alexander Dumas, one of the most famous novelists of France, was born in 1802 and died in 1870. About 300 works of fiction bear his name, although it is contended that many of those were written by his pupils. The best known of his novels are "Le Comte de Monte-Cristo," "Les Trois Mousquetaires," "Vingt ans après," etc.

11. **Balzac:** Honoré de Balzac, a famous novelist (1799–1850), was the founder of the realistic school of fiction. His best known works are: "Eugénie Grandet," "Le Père Goriot," "Les Parents pauvres," "La Recherche de l'Absolu," etc.

13. **Alphonse Daudet:** born in Nîmes in 1840 and died in Paris in 1897. His best works are "Lettres de mon Moulin," "Le Petit Chose," "Fromont jeune et Risler aîné," etc.

18. **Pierre Loti,** whose real name is *Julien Viaud*, the well-known author of "Pêcheur d'Islande," "Ramuntcho," "Les Désenchantées," etc., was born in 1850. He visited the United States in 1912.

19. **Paul Bourget:** a psychological novelist and the author of "Le Disciple," "André Cornélis," "L'Étape" and many other famous novels, was born in 1852. He married Edouard Pailleron's daughter.

20. **André Theuriet:** a writer of delightful novels mainly dealing with life in the Provinces. He was born in 1833 and died in 1907. Some of his works are "Bigarreau," "La Maison des deux Barbeaux," "Flavie," "Charme dangereux," etc.

22. **George Sand,** whose real name was *Aurore Dupin, baronne Dudevant*, was born in 1804 and died in 1876. She is best known in America by the following works: "La Petite Fadette," "La Mare au Diable," "François le Champi," and "Le Marquis de Villemer."

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3. **Versailles:** the palace of Versailles, built by Louis XIV, is now used as a historical museum. The city of Versailles is situated about 11 miles west of Paris and is the capital of the Department of Seine-et-Oise.

14. **Loubet:** Emile Loubet, the seventh President of the French Republic, served from 1899 to 1906. He was born in 1838.

15. **Jules Grévy:** (1807–1891), the third President of the French Republic, served from 1879 to 1886, when he was reëlected for a second term, but he resigned the following year.

16. **Mac-Mahon:** (1808–1893), a general who acquired fame in the Crimean, Italian and Franco-Prussian wars, was the second President of the French Republic. He was elected in 1873 and resigned in 1879.

17. **Thiers:** Adolphe Thiers, one of the foremost historians of the nineteenth century, whose works "Histoire de la Révolution" and "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire" have been translated into many languages, served as first President of the French Republic from 1871 to 1873 when he resigned. He was born in Marseilles in 1797 and died in Paris in 1877.

19. **Sadi Carnot:** the fourth President of the French Republic, served from 1887 to 1894 when he was assassinated by an Italian anarchist. He was born in 1837.

20. **Casimir Périer:** (1847–1907), the fifth President of the French Republic, served only from June, 1894, to January, 1895, when he resigned.

21. **Félix Faure:** the sixth President of the French Republic, was born in 1841. Elected to the Presidency in 1895, he died in office four years later.

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1. **Arago:** François Arago, a mathematician, astronomer, and politician, was born in 1786 and died in 1853.

3. **Leverrier** (also spelt **Le Verrier**): born in 1811 and died in 1877.

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16. **Kepler:** Johann Kepler, the foremost astronomer of his time, was born in 1571 and died in 1630. He was a German.

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13. **Toulon:** a French military seaport on the Mediterranean, was surrendered to the British in 1793 by the Royalists who were trying to overthrow the newly established French Republic. It was reconquered by Bonaparte, then an artillery officer. This brilliant deed did much to make known the ability of the young Corsican, who was then 24 years old.

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8. **Vendémiaire:** from Sept. 22 to Oct. 21.

The French Republic was proclaimed on September 22, 1792 and the National Convention abolished the regular calendar and substituted for it the following one:

Vendémiaire,	from Sept.	22 to Oct.	21
Brumaire,	from Oct.	22 to Nov.	20
Frimaire,	from Nov.	21 to Dec.	20

Nivôse,	from Dec.	21 to Jan.	19
Pluviôse,	from Jan.	20 to Feb.	18
Ventôse,	from Feb.	19 to March	20
Germinal,	from March	21 to April	19
Floréal,	from April	20 to May	19
Prairial,	from May	20 to June	18
Messidor,	from June	19 to July	18
Thermidor,	from July	19 to Aug.	17
Fructidor,	from Aug.	18 to Sept.	16

The five days intervening between September 16 and September 22 were days of public rejoicing.

14. **Hayti** (Haïti): one of the West Indies, having a population of about 1,300,000.

14. **Louis XVIII**: brother of Louis XVI, made King of France by the allied powers of Europe in 1814 after Napoleon's first abdication. He fled from France in March, 1815, when Napoleon returned from the island of Elba, and after the battle of Waterloo (June, 1815) regained his throne. He died in 1824.

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1. **François Coppée** was born in 1842 and died in 1908. His principal works are "Le Passant," "Le Reliquaire," "Madame de Maintenon," "Les Jacobites," "Severo Torelli," "Pour la Couronne," and several collections of short stories.

7. **Faubourg St. Germain**: a part of Paris on the left bank of the Seine, formerly inhabited by the oldest nobility of France.

15. **Quarter**: refers here to the "Latin Quarter" on the left bank of the Seine, where most of the institutions of learning are located. See last part of the seventh lesson.

15. **Luxembourg Gardens**: the palace of the Luxembourg, now the home of the Senate, and the Gardens of the same name are both due to Marie de Médicis, who had them built in the sixteenth century.

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1. **Alexandre Dumas**: see note on page 23, line 5.

2. **Monte-Cristo**: a small island situated in the Mediterranean, south of the island of Elba.

3. **Jugurtha**: King of Numidia, was conquered by the Roman general Marius in 106 B.C.

3. **Diogenes**: a Greek Cynic philosopher who lived in a tub, was born in 412 and died in 323 B.C.

5. **Lucullus**: a Roman general, famous for his sumptuous manner of life.

10. **Ham**: a fortress in northern France where Louis Napoleon was imprisoned after attempting to overthrow King Louis-Philippe.

10. **Louis Napoleon**: see note on page 21, line 15.

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14. **Petrarch** (French **Pétrarque**): an Italian poet, born in 1304 and died in 1374.

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2. **Mme. Bourget**: her husband Paul Bourget, is one of the best French novelists of the present time. See note on page 23, line 19.

3. **Princess Mathilde**: a cousin of Emperor Napoleon III.
25. **Parc Monceau**: a small but beautiful park located in one of the most aristocratic quarters of Paris.

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2. **Morocco** (French **Maroc**): an empire of northern Africa with a population of 7,000,000. The capital is Fez. In 1912 a protectorate was established over it by the French Government.
2. **Algiers**: see note on page 10, line 24.
2. **Tunis**, with the capital of the same name, a country rich in minerals and agriculture, is situated east of Algeria. It became a French protectorate in 1881. Population about 2,000,000.
3. **Hinterland**: land lying back of a definite portion of a seacoast or river shore.
6. **Dahomey**: a part of Guinea, annexed to France in 1894.
7. **Dakar**: an important commercial seaport in French Senegal.
8. **Sudan**: a French colony, situated in western Africa, is primarily an agricultural country, but it also has important trade in ivory and ostrich feathers.
15. **Sahara**: the vast desert region of North Africa, stretching from the Atlantic to the Nile, and from the southern confines of Morocco, Algeria, Tunis and Tripoli to the vicinity of the Niger and Lake Tchad.

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9. **Pellegrin**: a French poet and dramatist, 1663–1745.
12. **epithalamium**: a poem composed especially to celebrate the performing of a marriage.

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11. **Jérôme Bonaparte**: a brother of Napoleon I, was King of Westphalia from 1807 to 1814. Born in 1784, he died in 1860.
13. **First Consul**: in 1799, after the Government of the Directoire had been overthrown by Bonaparte, a board of three Consuls was established as the executive branch of the Government. Bonaparte was made First Consul and held that office until 1804, when he had himself proclaimed Emperor.

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4. **lycée**: a Government school where both boarders and day scholars are admitted. A large number of scholarships are granted upon a satisfactory examination, but as a general rule, lycées are not free schools.
9. **academician**: a member of the French Academy, a body of forty literary men, founded by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635.

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13. **Arabia Felix** (French **Arabie heureuse**): the name given to the fertile part of Arabia in contrast with *Arabie Pétrée* (Stony Arabia) the arid region of that country. Arabia is a large peninsula situated in the southwestern part of Asia. The capital is Mecca.

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2. **Mocha**: a city of Arabia whence formerly came the best grade of coffee.

21. **Aden**: a city of Arabia on the Red Sea. It belongs to England.
21. **Mufti**: a Mohammedan jurist.

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4. **Koran**: the sacred book of Mohammedans. It contains the precepts and religious laws laid down by the Prophet.
11. **Arabian Gulf**: in the Indian Ocean, near the strait of Bab el Mandeb, the main seaport of which is Aden.
11. **Java**: a large island in the Indian Ocean. It belongs to Holland.
17. **Gascony** (French **Gascogne**): an ancient province of France, since the Revolution divided into the Departments of Gers, Landes, and Hautes-Pyrénées.

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9. **Landes**: formerly part of the ancient province of Gascony. Capital, Mont-de-Marsan.

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13. **Hugh Capet**: the founder of the Capetian dynasty of the French kings. On the death of Louis V, last of the Carlovingians, he usurped the throne as Count of Paris and was confirmed in the possession of it by a confederacy of nobles. He died in 996.

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2. **Philip IV**: surnamed *Le Bel* (the handsome), was born in 1268 and died in 1314. The great events of his reign were his wars with the Papacy and the extermination of the Knights Templars.
3. **Louis X** succeeded his father, Philip IV, in 1314, and died two years afterwards.
5. **Philip V**: (1294-1322), succeeded Louis X in 1316, established the Salic Law in France, and persecuted the Jews.
6. **Charles IV**: son of Philip IV, and the last of the Capetian dynasty, succeeded his brother Philip V in 1322. His reign was characterized by a war with England. He died in 1328.
9. **Philip VI**: born in 1293, succeeded Charles IV in 1328 and thus founded the royal house of Valois. His reign was singularly fraught with disasters. By involving himself in a war with Edward III of England, he lost the battle of Crécy and with it the town of Calais. He died in 1350.
11. **Henry II** succeeded his brother Francis II in 1547, engaged in war against Emperor Charles V and his son Philip VI, took Metz, Toul, and Verdun, and in 1558 recovered Calais, which town had been held by the English for more than two centuries. He died in 1559 of a wound received in a tourney.
12. **Catherine de Médicis** married the Duke of Orleans, afterwards Henry II of France, in 1533. She was the mother of Francis II, Charles IX, and Henry III, successively kings of France. She was artful, avaricious, and cruel, and instigated the Massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572.
13. **Francis II**: a weak and feeble-minded monarch, reigned but one year (1559-1560).
15. **Mary Queen of Scots**: born in 1542. She married Francis II and was queen of France, 1559-1560. Upon the death of her husband

she returned to Scotland, where she had to fight a rebellion of her own subjects. She took refuge in England, where Queen Elizabeth kept her a captive for nineteen years and had her beheaded in 1587.

15. **Charles IX** succeeded his brother Francis II in 1560. His reign was rendered memorable by the persecution of the Huguenots. After the battle of Jarnac (1569), his sister married Henry, King of Navarre, a Huguenot. To celebrate the union the Huguenot leaders were invited to Paris, where they were perfidiously massacred on St. Bartholomew's day, August 24, 1572. He died in 1574.

17. **Henry III** succeeded his brother Charles IX in 1574 after having the year previous been elected King of Poland. In 1588 he was excommunicated by the Pope on account of the murder of the Duke de Guise. He was assassinated in 1589 by the monk Jacques Clément. He was the last king of the house of Valois.

20. **Henry of Navarre**: founder of the Bourbon line of French kings, and to this day the most popular of French monarchs, was born in 1553. He strove to reëstablish peace between the Huguenots and Catholics after having been himself converted from Protestantism to Catholicism. By the Edict of Nantes, issued in 1598, he gave the Huguenots religious liberty. He was assassinated by Ravaillac in 1610.

24. **Louis XV** succeeded his great grandfather Louis XIV in 1715. During his reign the war for the succession to the throne of Austria and the Seven Years' War took place. Through them France lost most of her colonies, Canada among them. His home administration was miserable. He died in 1774.

25. **Louis XVI**: a grandson of Louis XV, proved himself to be a weak and inefficient ruler. Revolution broke out in 1789 and he was guillotined January 21, 1793.

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3. **Directory**: the government of the Directoire, composed of five Directors and two assemblies, ruled over France from October 27, 1795 to November 9, 1799, when it was overthrown by Bonaparte.

5. **Waterloo**: the battle of Waterloo, near Brussels, in which Napoleon was finally defeated, was fought on June 18, 1815.

6. **St. Helena** (French **Ste Hélène**): an island in the Atlantic Ocean, west of Africa, where Napoleon was sent a prisoner by England in 1815 and where he died, May 5, 1821.

7. **Louis XVIII**: see note page 33, line 14.

7. **Charles X**: a brother of Louis XVI and Louis XVIII, ascended the throne in 1824 and was overthrown by a Revolution in 1830. He was the last of the house of Bourbon to rule over France.

9. **Bourbons**: the line of French Kings founded by Henry IV.

9. **Louis Philippe**: the only member of the Orléans family that ever ruled over France was born in 1773 and died in 1850. He ascended the throne in 1830, when his cousin Charles X was overthrown by a Revolution, and he himself was dethroned by another Revolution in 1848. He died an exile in England.

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13. **Marshal Lefebvre**: who was made Duke of Danzig by Napoleon, was born in 1755 and died in 1820.

27. **Eylau**: a town of Eastern Prussia near which the allied Russian and Prussian armies were conquered by Napoleon on February 8th, 1807.

27. **Augereau**: (1757–1816), Duke of Castiglione and marshal of France, served through all the campaigns of Napoleon I and greatly distinguished himself at Castiglione, Arcola, and Eylau; he, however, displayed little attachment to the emperor, and was one of the first to acknowledge the Bourbons.

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5. **Zurich**: the battle of Zurich, in which Massena conquered the Russians, was fought on September 26, 1799.

5. **Masséna**: André Masséna, Prince d'Essling and Duc de Rivoli, was born in Nice in 1758. After entering the French army during the revolutionary period, he rapidly rose to the rank of general and took a glorious part in most of the Napoleonic campaigns. He died in 1817.

6. **Marshal Ney**: Michel Ney, Prince de la Moskowa was born in 1769. In 1812 he was in command of the center of the French army at the battle of the Moskowa and directed the retreat of the army from Russia. After the first abdication of Napoleon in 1814 he gave in his adhesion to the Bourbons, but again joined the Emperor's forces after the return of the latter from the island of Elba. He fought at Waterloo, was tried for treason by the chamber of Peers after the second restoration and was sentenced to death and shot, December 7, 1815.

7. **Moscow**: a city of Russia and the capital of the empire up to 1703, was occupied by the French in 1812. At that time the city was burned by order of the Czar, and Napoleon had to evacuate it and retreat to France, when he lost the greater part of his army.

10. **Ratisbon**: a city of Bavaria on the Danube River.

14. **Marshal Lannes**: a marshal of France, rose from the humble position of a private soldier to the highest rank in Napoleon's army. He was killed on the battlefield of Aspern in 1809.

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8. **Cannet**: a seaside resort.

10. **St. Sulpice**: an old and famous church on the left bank of the Seine.

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2. **Odéon**: a playhouse subsidized by the French government, where mainly classical plays are given.

6. **Latin Quarter**: see last part of the seventh lesson.

12. **Déjazet**: a famous French actress (1798–1875).

13. **"Les Pattes de Mouches"**: performed in America under the title "A Scrap of Paper."

14. **Seine Port**: a suburb of Paris.

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8. **Voltaire**: a famous wit and philosopher, born in 1694 and died in 1778.

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6. **Bastille**: a fortress mainly used as a state prison, stood on the place which now bears its name. Built in 1369, it was captured by the people of Paris, July 14, 1789 and afterward demolished.

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24. **Calas:** a Protestant merchant of Toulouse, was accused of having killed his son, and was executed in 1762. Thanks to Voltaire's efforts his memory was rehabilitated in 1765.

24. **Sirven:** a Protestant family whose cause Voltaire championed before the courts.

26. **Corneille:** Pierre Corneille, one of the greatest dramatists of France and the author of "Le Cid," "Horace," "Polyeucte," etc. He was born in 1606 in the city of Rouen and died in Paris in 1684.

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17. **De Pompéry:** a French writer and philosopher of the eighteenth century.

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2. **Place de la Bastille:** see note on *Bastille*, page 62, line 6.

12. **Boulevard Richard Lenoir:** one of the broad thoroughfares extending from the Place de la Bastille to the Church of the Madeleine.

16. **Sèvres:** a town on the Seine a few miles west of Paris where the famous porcelain factory is located.

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8. **Vernet:** Horace Vernet, a painter of battle scenes, 1789–1863.

20. **Maharaja:** an Indian prince.

EXERCISES

I.

1. Où sommes-nous. 2. Où avons-nous débarqué? 3. Où sommes-nous allés en arrivant au Havre? 4. Que remarquons-nous en voyageant? 5. Comparez la France, la Californie et le Texas. 6. Y a-t-il en France beaucoup de petits propriétaires? 7. Les Français émigrent-ils beaucoup? 8. Quelles sont les nations qui émigrent surtout? 9. Les Français sont-ils bons fermiers? 10. Où le Français met-il son argent?

II.

1. Quand les voyageurs quittent-ils le train? 2. Que voient-ils dans les champs? 3. Quels vêtements portent les fermiers, au travail? 4. Faites une description de la ferme où entrent les voyageurs. 5. Où vont les voyageurs après avoir visité l'église du village? 6. Que font les femmes qui se trouvent en face des maisons? 7. Où les hommes sont-ils assis? 8. Que font-ils? 9. A quoi jouent les enfants de l'école? 10. À quelle heure commence et à quelle heure finit l'école?

III.

1. Combien la France a-t-elle de grands réseaux de chemins de fer? 2. Quels sont-ils? 3. Combien y a-t-il en France de canaux importants? 4. Quels sont-ils? 5. Quelle est la plus importante des compagnies de chemins de fer Français? 6. Quels sont les pays qu'elle dessert? 7. Combien faut-il de temps pour aller de Paris à Marseille? 8. Où se trouve l'Algérie? 9. Qu'exporte-t-on d'Alger à Paris. 10. Quels sont les gens qui fréquentent l'Algérie en hiver?

IV.

1. Quels sont les trois ports principaux de la France? 2. Où se trouvent-ils? 3. Quel est le principal commerce du port de Bordeaux? 4. Dans quelle partie de la France cultive-t-on la vigne? 5. La France produit-elle beaucoup de vin? 6. Où le vin français s'exporte-t-il? 7. Les chaix de Bordeaux sont-

ils grands? 8. Quels arbres voyons-nous en approchant de Marseille? 9. Les oranges de France sont-elles très sucrées? 10. Que font les Français avec les fleurs d'oranger?

V.

1. Par qui la ville de Marseille a-t-elle été fondée? 2. Quelle est la population de Marseille? 3. Quelles sont les différentes nationalités qu'on y rencontre? 4. Pourquoi le port de Marseille est-il le plus important de la Méditerranée? 5. Quelles sont les mers que réunit le Canal de Suez? 6. Comparez les Français du Nord et ceux du Midi de la France. 7. Outre son commerce, par quoi la ville de Marseille est-elle remarquable? 8. Par quelle ville passons-nous en allant de Marseille à Avignon? 9. Par quoi la ville d'Avignon est-elle fameuse? 10. Quand les papes y résidèrent-ils?

VI.

1. Combien de temps faut-il pour aller d'Avignon à Lyon? 2. Quelle est l'industrie la plus importante de la ville de Lyon? 3. Combien de personnes y sont employées? 4. Où se fait l'élevage des vers à soie? 5. Quand l'industrie de la soie fut-elle introduite en France? 6. Quel fut le roi qui l'y introduisit? 7. Comment y attira-t-il les tisserands? 8. D'où venaient-ils? 9. Où s'exportent les soies lyonnaises? 10. Quelles écoles spéciales trouve-t-on à Lyon?

VII.

1. Combien faut-il de temps pour aller de Lyon à Paris? 2. Comment s'appelaient les Gaulois qui habitaient une île de la Seine lorsque César fit la conquête des Gaules? 3. Quelle est maintenant la population de Paris? 4. Combien d'étudiants y a-t-il à l'Université de Paris? 5. D'où viennent-ils? 6. Qu'y étudient-ils? 7. Qu'est-ce que c'est que le "Salon"? 8. Que deviennent les élèves de l'École polytechnique? 9. Qu'est-ce que c'est que le Collège de France? 10. Comment s'appelle la partie de Paris où se trouvent toutes les écoles?

VIII. JEANNE D'ARC

1. Où Jeanne d'Arc naquit-elle? 2. Dans quel état se trouvait la France à cette époque? 3. Par qui était-elle occupée?

4. Qui était roi de France? 5. Jeanne d'Arc, que pensa-t-elle entendre? 6. Sur quelle ville marcha-t-elle après que le roi l'eût mise à la tête d'une armée? 7. Où fit-elle couronner le roi? 8. Où fut-elle blessée et faite prisonnière? 9. Où fut-elle jugée, condamnée et exécutée? 10. Que pensez-vous de Jeanne d'Arc?

IX. LA LITTÉRATURE FRANÇAISE AU DIX-SEPTIÈME SIÈCLE

1. Quelles sont les œuvres les plus importantes de Pierre Corneille? 2. Où naquit-il et où mourut-il? 3. Molière était-il un auteur tragique? 4. Quelles sont ses pièces les plus fameuses? 5. Quels vices critique-t-il dans ses pièces? 6. Qui était roi de France à cette époque? 7. Qui était Jean Racine? 8. Par quoi est-il fameux? 9. Quelles sont les qualités de Racine et quelles sont celles de Corneille? 10. À quel âge Racine mourut-il?

X. LES GRANDS PEINTRES FRANÇAIS DU DIX-NEUVIÈME SIÈCLE

1. Pourquoi Meissonier et Rosa Bonheur sont-ils très connus en Amérique? 2. François Millet était-il très connu de son vivant? 3. Que peignait Corot? 4. Que peignait Jean-Paul Laurens? 5. Avez-vous vu des reproductions des œuvres de Millet ou de Corot? 6. Y a-t-il aux Etats-Unis des peintures de Puvis de Chavannes? 7. Quel est le plus beau théâtre de Paris? 8. Qui en a peint le plafond? 9. Connaissez-vous d'autres peintres français que ceux dont il est parlé dans cette leçon? 10. Quel est le sculpteur français dont le chef-d'œuvre se trouve à New-York?

XI. VICTOR HUGO

1. Où et quand naquit Victor Hugo? 2. À quel âge commença-t-il à écrire? 3. De quelle école de littérature était-il le chef? 4. Dites quelles furent ses opinions politiques. 5. De quelle assemblée fut-il élu membre et en quelle année? 6. Qui était Louis Napoléon? 7. Où alla le poète après le rétablissement de l'empire? 8. Quand rentra-t-il en France ? 9. Quels sont les principales œuvres de Victor Hugo? 10. Pour quelles idées combattit-il toujours?

XII. LE ROMAN FRANÇAIS

1. Dans quel genre de littérature la France s'est-elle toujours trouvée au premier rang? 2. Dans quel siècle le roman français arriva-t-il à la perfection? 3. Avez-vous lu quelques-unes des œuvres d'Alexandre Dumas? 4. Pourquoi ne peut-on pas le considérer comme un des meilleurs romanciers de France? 5. Sur quoi portent surtout les romans de Balzac? 6. Comment appelle-t-on quelquefois Alphonse Daudet? 7. Que décrit Pierre Loti dans ses livres? 8. Par quoi les œuvres de Theuriet sont-elles remarquables? 9. Citez quelques-uns des romans de George Sand. 10. Avez-vous lu quelques-unes de ses œuvres?

XIII. LOUIS PASTEUR

1. Quelle inscription peut-on voir sur la façade d'une maison, à Dôle? 2. Où Pasteur fut-il professeur? 3. Quelles sont les expériences qui le rendirent populaire? 4. Quelle grande découverte fit-il en 1885? 5. Comment les Parisiens montrèrent-ils leur admiration pour Pasteur? 6. Pasteur aimait-il l'argent? 7. Où trouvait-il la récompense de ses travaux? 8. Pourquoi peut-on dire de Pasteur qu'il fut le fondateur de la médecine moderne? 9. Où et quand mourut-il? à quel âge? 10. Que fit M. John D. Rockefeller en 1912.

XIV. LE GOUVERNEMENT FRANÇAIS

1. Comment la France est-elle gouvernée? 2. Pour combien d'années le Président de la République est-il élu? 3. Comment est-il élu? 4. Pourquoi un homme d'idées très arrêtées a-t-il peu de chances d'être élu? 5. Quels sont les deux Présidents qui finirent leurs sept ans? 6. Combien de temps après sa réélection Jules Grévy demissionna-t-il? 7. Comment mourut Sadi Carnot? 8. Combien de temps Casimir Périer fut-il Président? 9. Qui lui succéda? 10. Qui est maintenant Président de la République française?

XV. LES PROGRÈS DE LA FRANCE SOUS LE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE

1. Quand la République fut-elle établie en France? 2. Y a-t-il en France beaucoup d'écoles publiques? 3. Pourquoi l'armée française était-elle désorganisée au moment de l'avénement de la République? 4. Qu'a-t-on construit en France depuis 1870?

5. Pourquoi la France est-elle un des pays les plus riches du monde? 6. Dans quelle science, nouvellement inventée, la France se trouve-t-elle supérieure? 7. Qu'ont fait les explorateurs français? 8. À quoi les explorateurs français ont-ils contribué? 9. Montrez comment la France a fait des progrès en philanthropie. 10. Qu'a-t-on lieu d'espérer, en France, pour l'avenir?

XVI. MODESTIE D'ARAGO

1. Qui était Arago? 2. Qui lui fit un jour une visite? 3. Que désirait son ami? 4. Arago, que lui dit-il d'ouvrir? 5. Que trouva le visiteur en suivant les indications de son ami? 6. Que désirait avant tout Arago? 7. Pourquoi n'écrivit-il pas de livres? 8. De quoi se contentait-il? 9. Quand Arago naquit-il et quand mourut-il? 10. Nommez trois astronomes fameux.

XVII. LEVERRIER

1. Que remarqua Leverrier, il y a une soixantaine d'années? 2. Que lui firent croire ses observations? 3. Que put-il faire après ses nombreuses observations? 4. Quelles indications donna-t-il relativement à la nouvelle planète? 5. Que firent alors d'autres astronomes? 6. Quel fut le résultat de leur travail? 7. Leverrier avait-il lui-même découvert Neptune? 8. Qu'y a-t-il de remarquable dans la découverte de cette planète? 9. Qui était Képler? 10. Combien de temps étudia-t-il avant de donner au public ce qu'on a appelé "Les Lois de Képler"?

XVIII. L'ANNIVERSAIRE DE LINCOLN

1. Quelle est la date de la naissance de Lincoln? 2. Quelles sont les trois dates les plus fameuses dans l'histoire des Etats-Unis? 3. Tous les Etats célèbrent-ils l'anniversaire de Lincoln? 4. Quand Lincoln a-t-il proclamé l'abolition de l'esclavage? 5. Quand Lincoln fut-il élu à la Présidence de la République? 6. Quelle est la date de la bataille de Gettysburg? 7. Où se trouve ce village? 8. Quels étaient les généraux qui commandaient les deux armées? 9. Où et comment mourut Lincoln? 10. Que pensez-vous de lui?

XIX. L'ÉCRITURE DE NAPOLÉON

1. Dans sa jeunesse, Napoléon avait-il une mauvaise écriture?

2. Savait-il l'orthographe? 3. Où Napoléon se distingua-t-il d'abord? 4. Quand Napoléon abdiqua-t-il pour la seconde fois? 5. Quelle manifestation réprima-t-il le 5 octobre 1795? 6. Quels étaient les trois mois d'été du calendrier républicain? 7. Dans quelle lettre se manifestait surtout l'excentricité de l'écriture de Napoléon? 8. Que montrait cette lettre? 9. Qu'est-ce que c'est que l'île de Haiti? 10. Qui était Louis XVIII?

XX. FRANÇOIS COPPÉE

1. Comment François Coppée commença-t-il sa carrière? 2. Vivait-il dans le luxe? 3. Où demeurait-il? 4. Quelles étaient ses deux principales qualités? 5. Que disait-il des anarchistes? 6. Où aimait-il à se promener? 7. Qu'avait-il dans ses poches? 8. Les oiseaux avaient-ils peur de lui? 9. Quels sentiments les étudiants avaient-ils pour lui? 10. Faites un portrait de François Coppée.

XXI. DUMAS, AMATEUR DE CHIENS

1. Quels animaux Dumas avait-il chez lui? 2. Qui était Louis Napoléon? 3. Pourquoi était-il prisonnier à Ham? 4. Comment s'appelait le jardinier de Dumas? 5. Combien de chiens le grand romancier avait-il? 6. Pourquoi le jardinier voulait-il se débarrasser d'un ou plusieurs chiens? 7. Quelles raisons Dumas donna-t-il pour conserver ses chiens? 8. Quelle mesure le jardinier proposa-t-il pour ne plus en avoir treize? 9. Êtes-vous superstitieux et croyez-vous à la mauvaise influence du nombre treize? 10. Quel fut le résultat de la discussion qui eut lieu entre Dumas et son jardinier?

XXII. LA FRANCE ET FRANKLIN

1. En quelle année Benjamin Franklin est-il né? en quelle année est-il mort? 2. Quel objet les Etats-Unis offrirent-ils à la France à l'occasion du deux centième anniversaire de la naissance de Franklin? 3. Pourquoi Franklin était-il appelé le "Pauvre Richard"? 4. Combien de temps Franklin résida-t-il en France? 5. En quelle qualité y était-il? 6. Comment Franklin a-t-il servi son pays pendant son séjour en France? 7. Depuis combien d'années les relations d'amitié existent-elles en la France et les Etats-Unis? 8. Qui représentait la France aux cérémonies du deux centième anniversaire de Franklin?

9. Quels furent les sentiments exprimés par le représentant de la France? 10. Qu'est-ce que c'est qu'un ambassadeur?

XXIII. LA MERVEILLE DE VENISE

1. Qu'est-ce que c'est qu'une gondole? 2. À quoi ressemble une gondole entre les mains du gondolier? 3. Comment les gondoliers annoncent-ils leur approche, au tournant des canaux? 4. Les appels des gondoliers sont-ils désagréables à entendre? 5. Par quoi la ville de Venise est-elle merveilleuse? 6. Qui était Pétrarque? 7. Qui était Paoli? 8. Pourquoi Paoli était-il respecté en dépit de sa pauvreté? 9. Que fait-on dans les quartiers pauvres de Venise lorsque meurt un bon vieillard? 10. Quels sont les monuments les plus fameux de Venise?

XXIV. ÉDOUARD PAILLERON

1. Quelle est la comédie la plus fameuse de Pailleron? 2. Allait-il beaucoup en société? 3. À qui faisait-il des visites? 4. Donnait-il quelquefois des dîners? 5. Pourquoi écrivait-il le nom de tous les invités sur les cartes d'invitation qu'il envoyait? 6. Pourquoi Pailleron n'aimait-il pas le monde? 7. Qui assistait quelquefois à ces dîners du lundi? 8. De quoi la maison de Pailleron était-elle remplie? 9. Où demeurait-il? 10. Quand naquit-il et quand mourut-il?

XXV. LES FRANÇAIS EN AFRIQUE

1. Quelles sont, en Afrique, les principales colonies de la France? 2. Où se trouve Dakar? 3. Qu'est-ce que c'est qu'un téléphone? 4. Qu'est-ce que c'est qu'une oasis? 5. De quoi se compose une caravane? 6. Quelles sont les différentes écoles qui ont été fondées en Afrique par les Français? 7. Quelle est l'attitude de la France envers les indigènes? 8. Comment se composent l'armée et la police françaises dans les colonies d'Afrique? 9. Avec quels capitaux les chemins de fer algériens ont-ils été construits? 10. Qu'est-ce qui démontre que la France a confiance dans l'avenir de ses colonies?

XXVI. LE POÈTE PELLEGRIN

1. Où se rassemblaient les poètes pauvres du XVIIIe siècle? 2. Qu'est-ce que c'est qu'un épithalame? 3. À quel prix Pellegrin consentit-il à écrire un épithalame? 4. Qui s'approcha

alors du fiancé? 5. Que lui demanda-t-il? 6. Le fiancé avait-il fixé la longueur du poème? 7. Quand l'épithalame devait-il être fini? 8. Le poète Pellegrin faisait-il facilement des vers? 9. Où alla alors le fiancé? 10. Combien de vers Pellegrin avait-il déja écrits?

XXVII. ELISABETH PATTERSON BONAPARTE

1. De quelle nationalité était le père d'Elisabeth Patterson? 2. Comment était-il arrivé à la position qu'il occupait? 3. Qui était Jérôme Bonaparte? 4. Que devint, plus tard, Jérôme Bonaparte? 5. Pourquoi le père d'Elisabeth Patterson s'opposait-il au mariage de sa fille avec Jérôme Bonaparte? 6. Quand eut lieu le mariage de Jérôme Bonaparte et d'Elisabeth Patterson? 7. Où Madame Bonaparte passa-t-elle ses dernières années? 8. Que répondait-elle lorsqu'on lui parlait de religion? 9. Que répondait-elle lorsqu'on lui parlait de sa santé? 10. Quand mourut-elle? Où fut-elle enterrée?

XXVIII. LA DISTRIBUTION DES PRIX DANS LES ÉCOLES DE FRANCE

1. Qu'est-ce que c'est, en France, que le 14 juillet? 2. Qu'est-ce que c'est qu'un Académicien? 3. Quel uniforme les Académiciens portent-ils? 4. Quel privilège est accordé à l'élève qui reçoit un prix? 5. De qui préfère-t-il souvent recevoir son prix? 6. Que fait-il alors? 7. Qu'est-ce que c'est que le maire d'une ville? 8. Dites ce que vous savez de l'Académie française. 9. Qui était le cardinal de Richelieu? 10. Que fait la mère d'un élève en lui remettant son prix?

XXIX. COMMENT ON DÉTRUIT LES VIEUX BILLETS DE BANQUE FRANÇAIS

1. Comment détruit-on les billets de banque aux Etats-Unis? 2. À quelle époque de l'année détruit-on, en France, les billets de banque qui ont été condamnés? 3. Où les transporte-t-on alors? 4. À qui présente-t-on les billets douteux? 5. Où et comment sont arrangés les billets que l'on va détruire? 6. De quoi est rempli le cylindre dans lequel on place les billets condamnés? 7. Pendant combien de temps fait-on tourner ce cylindre? 8. Que fait alors un ouvrier? 9. Que fait-on de

ce qui reste des billets de banque? 10. Combien coûte, neuf, le papier sur lequel on imprime les billets de banque?

XXX. LE CAFÉ

1. Quelle fut la première nation que se servit du café? 2. Vers quelle époque le café fut-il connu en Egypte, en Syrie et à Constantinople? 3. Racontez ce qui arriva à un Arabe qui voyageait en Abyssinie. 4. Où se trouve ce pays? 5. Dans quel but les Mahométans burent-ils d'abord du café? 6. Comme quoi fut-il considéré plus tard? 7. Quel était, jusqu'en 1609, le seul pays qui produisît du café? 8. Que reçut à cette époque le Gouverneur des Indes Orientales hollandaises? 9. Où planta-t-on alors du café? 10. Dans quels pays cultive-t-on maintenant du café?

XXXI. LES BERGERS ÉCHASSIERS DE FRANCE

1. Où se trouve la province de Gascogne? 2. Pourquoi les bergers du Département des Landes sont-ils devenus un peuple d'échassiers? 3. Quelle est la hauteur de leurs échasses? 4. Que fait le berger tout en surveillant son troupeau? 5. Par qui les vieux bergers sont-ils souvent accompagnés? 6. Comment sont-ils vêtus? 7. Les paysans des Landes sont-il tristes? 8. Sont-il riches? 9. Qu'est-ce que c'est qu'un facteur des postes? 10. Comment fait-il sa tournée dans le Département des Landes?

XXXII. LES RACCOURCIS DE L'HISTOIRE

1. Qui était Hugues Capet? 2. Qui furent les trois derniers rois de la race des Capétiens? 3. Quelle est la famille qui succéda à la race des Capétiens? 4. Qui était Marie Stuart? 5. Dites ce que vous savez de Henri IV. 6. Par qui fut-il assassiné? 7. Quels furent les trois frères de la famille des Bourbons qui régnèrent successivement en France? 8. Quel est le roi qui succéda au dernier des Bourbons? 9. Quel titre avait-il pris? 10. De quelle famille était-il?

XXXIII. LES GÉNÉRAUX DE NAPOLÉON

1. Quelle était la principale qualité des généraux de Napoléon? 2. Pourquoi leur maître les comblait-il d'honneurs et de richesses? 3. Racontez ce qu'on dit du Maréchal Lefebvre.

4. Qu'est-ce que c'est que la bataille d'Eylau? 5. Que fit le Maréchal Ney pendant la retraite de Russie? 6. Dans quelle année eut lieu la campagne de Russie? 7. Quel en fut le résultat? 8. Où se trouve la ville de Ratisbonne? 9. Que fit le Maréchal Lannes à l'attaque de cette ville? 10. Quel fut le résultat de son action?

XXXIV. JEUNESSE PÉNIBLE DE SARDOU

1. Quelles maladies Sardou eut-il pendant son enfance? 2. Que répondit-il un jour à son père qui lui demandait ce qu'il voulait faire? 3. Que fit-il alors pour obéir aux ordres de son père? 4. À quel âge fut-il obligé de gagner sa vie? 5. Pourquoi la première pièce de Sardou ne réussit-elle pas? 6. Combien d'années lutta-t-il encore avant d'arriver au succès? 7. Quelle fut la pièce qui établit sa réputation? 8. Racontez la visite de Sardou à Mademoiselle Déjazet. 9. Dans quel état d'esprit se trouvait Sardou en quittant Seine-Port? 10. Nommez quelques-unes des pièces de Sardou.

XXXV. VOLTAIRE

1. Où et quand Franklin a-t-il connu Voltaire? 2. Pourquoi Voltaire admirait-il l'Angleterre? 3. Quand la Bastille fut-elle prise par le peuple de Paris? 4. Que combattit Voltaire pendant toute sa vie? 5. Comment ses ennemis mêmes l'appelaient-ils? 6. Pourquoi Voltaire fut-il exilé de son pays? 7. Pour qui était-il généreux? 8. Que fit-il pour la nièce de Corneille? 9. Voltaire était-il athée? 10. En quelle année naquit-il? en quelle année mourut-il?

XXXVI. LA FOIRE AUX JAMBONS

1. Où et quand se tient la Foire aux Jambons? 2. Quels objets y trouve-t-on? 3. Où se trouve la petite ville de Sèvres? 4. Qui était Vernet? 5. Combien de fois par an se tient la Foire aux Jambons? 6. Que font les Parisiens des jambons qu'ils achètent? 7. Sur quelle longueur s'étend la Foire aux Jambons? 8. Que vend-on à la dernière boutique de la Foire? 9. Les hommes, que portent-ils à la boutonnière? 10. Qu'est-ce que c'est que le Dimanche des Rameaux?

VOCABULARY

ABBREVIATIONS

abbrev.	= abbreviation	*m.*	= masculine
adj.	= adjective	*n.*	= noun
adv.	= adverb	*pl.*	= plural
conj.	= conjunction	*prep.*	= preposition
f.	= feminine	*pron.*	= pronoun
infin.	= infinitive	*subj.*	= subjunctive
irr.	= irregular	*v.*	= verb

1. In the vocabulary the feminine form of adjectives is shown as follows: **grand, -e; heureu-x, -se.**
2. The so-called aspirate *h* is thus indicated: †
3. Verbs to be conjugated with the auxiliary "être" are thus indicated: *
4. Prepositions found between brackets [ ] in the vocabulary are the proper ones to use after the words they follow.

A

a, un, une.
abandon, abandonner.
ability, habileté, *f.*; **of —**, habile.
able, capable; **to be —**, pouvoir, *irr.*
abnormal, anormal, -e, extraordinaire.
abound, abonder.
about, environ, à peu près, autour de, sur, vers.
above, (*adj.*) supérieur, -e [à].
above, par dessus; **— all**, par dessus tout; **— everything**, par-dessus tout.
absolute, absolu, -e.
Abyssinia, Abyssinie, *f.*
Academician, académicien, *m.*
academy, académie, *f.*
accept, accepter, recevoir.
accidentally, par †hasard, par accident.
accompany, accompagner.
accomplish, faire, *irr.*
accord, accorder.
accordingly, en conséquence.
accost, accoster.
account, compte, *m.*; **on — of**, à cause de.
accuracy, sûreté, *f.*
acknowledge, reconnaitre, *irr.*
acquire, obtenir, *irr.*; acquérir, *irr.*
acre, acre, *m.*; arpent, *m.*
across, dans, au travers de; **dash —**, se précipiter par.
act, se conduire, *irr.*; agir.
action, action, *f.*
active, acti-f, -ve.
actress, actrice, *f.*
adapt, adapter.
add, ajouter.
address, allocution, *f.*; discours, *m.*
Aden, Aden, *m.*
admiration, admiration, *f.*
admire, admirer.
adopt, adopter, choisir.
advance, s'avancer.
advancement, progrès, *m.*
advantage, avantage, *m.*
affirm, affirmer.

Africa, Afrique, *f.*
African, d'Afrique; africain, -e.
after, après.
afterwards, plus tard, après.
again, encore.
against, contre, **à**, de.
age, âge, *m.*; époque, *f.*; **in old —**, dans la vieillesse.
ago, il y a.
agree, être d'accord [à].
agreeable, agréable.
agreed, convenu, -e.
agricultural, d'agriculture.
aim, avoir pour but [de], viser.
air, air, *m.*
airman, aviateur, *m.*
Algiers, (*of the city*) Alger, *f.*; (*of the country*) Algérie, *f.*
all, (*adv.*) tout.
all, (*adj.*) tout, tous, toute, toutes.
allegiance, foi, *f.*; fidélité, *f.*
almost, presque.
alone, seul, -e.
alphabetical, alphabétique.
already, déjà.
also, aussi.
although, bien que, quoique; (*followed by subj.*).
always, toujours.
ambassador, ambassadeur, *m.*
amber, ambre, *m.*
America, Amérique, *f.*; **South America**, l'Amérique du Sud.
American, (*adj.*) américain, -e; **the —s**, les Américains.
among, parmi, dans, entre.
amuse, amuser.
amusement, amusement, *m.*
anarchist, anarchiste, *m. and f.*
anarchy, anarchie, *f.*
and, et.
angel, ange, *m.*
Angelus, angelus, *m.*
angry, fâché, -e; **to get —**, se fâcher.
animal, animal, *m.*
annihilate, détruire, *irr.*
anniversary, anniversaire, *m.*
announce, annoncer.
annual, annuel, -le.
anoint, sacrer.
another, un autre, une autre.
answer, répondre.
answer, réponse, *f.*
anthropology, anthropologie, *f.*
any, aucun, -e, tout, -e, n'importe quel; **— other**, tout autre; **— one**, quelqu'un.
anybody, quelqu'un.
ape, singe, *m.*
apiece, chacun.
appeal, faire appel [à].
appear, se montrer; paraître, *irr.*
apply, faire, *irr.*
appreciate, apprécier, estimer.
approach, approche, *f.*
approach, approcher [de], arriver [à].
April, avril, *m.*
aptly, justement, à propos.
Arab, Arabe, *m. and f.*
Arabia, Arabie, *f.*; **— Felix**, Arabie heureuse, *f.*
Arabian, d'Arabie, arabique.
Arabic, arabe, *m.*
arbor, tonnelle, *f.*
architect, architecte, *m.*
architecture, architecture, *f.*
area, surface, *f.*
arm, arme, *f.*
army, armée, *f.*
aroma, arome, *m.*
around, autour de; **to sail —**, doubler.
arrange, arranger.
arrival, venue, *f.*
arrive, arriver.*
arrogantly, avec arrogance.
art, art, *m.*; **works of —**, œuvres d'art, *f.*
artesian, artésien, -ne.
article, article, *m.*
artillery, artillerie, *f.*; **— officer**, officier d'artillerie.
artist, artiste, *m. and f.*
artistic, artistique; **— endeavor**, activité dans les arts.
as, comme; **— we travel**, en voyageant; **— much**, autant; **— yet**, encore; **— . . . —**, aussi . . . que.
ask, demander; (*of questions*) faire, *irr.*

asphalt, asphalte; — **path**, trottoir asphalté.
assail, attaquer.
assassinate, assassiner.
assemblage, assemblage, *m.*, assemblée, *f.*
assemble, assembler, réunir.
assembly, assemblée, *f.*
assistance, secours, *m.*
assortment, assortiment, *m.*
astronomer, astronome, *m.*
at, à, par, contre.
atheist, athée, *m.*
Atlantic, Atlantique, *m.*
atlas, atlas, *m.*
attach, attacher.
attachment, affection, *f.*
attack, assaut, *m.*; attaque, *f.*
attempt, tenter, essayer; — **the task**, tenter la besogne.
attend, suivre, *irr.*
attention, attention, *f.*
attic, grenier, *m.*; mansarde, *f.*
attired, habillé, -e.
attitude, attitude, *f.*; manière, *f.*
attract, attirer.
audience, auditoire, *m.*
Australia, Australie, *f.*
author, auteur, *m.*; écrivain, *m.*
authority, autorité, *f.*
autumn, automne, *m.*
aversion, aversion, *f.*
aviation, aviation, *f.*
Avignon, Avignon, *m.*
await, attendre.
awake, éveillé, -e.
awakening, vocation, *f.*; éveil, *m.*
award, décerner.
away, loin; **to drive** —, chasser.

B

back, dos, *m.*; **to look** —, se retourner, regarder en arrière.
backbone, épine dorsale, *f.*; **to the** —, jusqu'à la moëlle des os.
bad, mauvais, -e.
baffling, déconcertant, -e.
bamboo, bambou, *m.*
band, bande, *f.*; **brass**—, fanfare, *f.*
banish, bannir.
bank, banque, *f.*; — **note**, billet de banque, *m.*; — **note soup**, la soupe aux billets de banque.
bank (*of a stream*), bord, *m.*
banker, banquier, *m.*
bard, barde, *m.*
bargain, marchander.
base, reposer, se baser.
basin, bassin, *m.*
basket, panier, *m.*
bate, rabattre.
battle, bataille, *f.*
bay, baie, *f.*; golfe, *m.*
be, être, *irr.*; **there is, there are**, il y a.
bead, perle, *f.*
bear, supporter, porter.
beat, battre.
beautiful, beau, belle.
beauty, beauté, *f.*
because, parce que.
become, devenir,* *irr.*
bedlam, maison d'aliénés; **raised a perfect — of protestation**, protestèrent bruyamment.
before, avant, auparavant; avant de (*followed by infin.*), avant que (*followed by subj.*).
begin, commencer.
beginning, commencement, *m.*; **at the** —, tout d'abord.
behead, décapiter.
behind, derrière.
behold, voir, *irr.*; — . . .!, voyez.
belief, croyance, *f.*; foi, *f.*
believe, penser, croire, *irr.*
belle, beauté, *f.*; **recognized** —, beauté fameuse.
belong, appartenir, *irr.*
benefit, faire du bien.
béret, béret, *m.*
berry, baie, *f.*
besides, outre; **other wares** —, d'autres marchandises que.
besiege, assiéger.
best, (*adj.*) le meilleur, la -e, meilleurs, meilleures; **to make the — of**, tirer le meilleur parti de.
bestow, donner, décerner, accorder.

better, (*adv.*) mieux; **to be** —, valoir mieux.
between, entre.
beverage, boisson, *f.*
beyond, au-delà de.
bicycle, bicyclette, *f.*
bid, demander [de]; — **fair**, promettre [de], *irr.*
billet, billet, *m.*
biography, biographie, *f.*
bird, oiseau, *m.*
birth, naissance, *f.*
birthday, anniversaire, *m.*
Biscay, Biscaye; **Bay of** —, golfe de Gascogne, *m.*
bishop, évêque, *m.*
bit, lopin, *m.*; morceau, *m.*; pièce, *f.*
biting, mordant, -e.
bitter, am-er, -ère.
bitterly, amèrement.
black, noir, -e.
black-skinned, à la peau noire.
bless, bénir.
blistering, torride, brûlant, -e.
blossom, fleur, *f.*
blue, bleu, -e.
boarding-house, pension, *f.*
boat, bateau, *m.*
boatman, batelier, *m.*
body, corps (*human*), *m.*; foule, *f.*; assemblée, *f.*
Bonapartist, Bonapartiste, *m.*
bonnet, bonnet, *m.*
book, livre, *m.*
booth, boutique, *f.*; baraque, *f.*
Bordeaux, Bordeaux, *m.*
born, né, -e; **to be** —, naître,* *irr.*; **was** —, est né, *or* naquit.
both, les deux, tous les deux.
boundary, frontière, *f.*
box, boîte, *f.*; — **twigs**, buis, *m.*
boy, garçon, *m.*
branch, (*of rivers*) bras, *m.*; branche, *f.*; (*of railways*) embranchement, *m.*
brass, cuivre, *m.*; — **band**, fanfare, *f.*
breach, brèche, *f.*
break, briser.
breast, poitrine, *f.*
bride-elect, fiancée, *f.*
bridegroom, fiancé, *m.*
bridge, pont, *m.*
brigand, brigand, *m.*
bring, apporter, porter; — **forth**, faire naître, produire, *irr.*; — **out**, apporter; — **to mind**, rappeler; — **together**, réunir.
British, anglais, -e.
broad, étendu, -e, large.
bronze, bronze, *m.*; de bronze.
brook, ruisseau, *m.*
brother, frère, *m.*
brotherhood, fraternité, *f.*
brotherly, fraternel, -le.
brown, (*adj.*) à la peau brune.
brush, pinceau, *m.*
Brussels, Bruxelles, *m.*
build, construire, *irr.*; bâtir.
building, édifice, *m.*; bâtiment, *m.*; monument, *m.*
bullet, balle, *f.*
bulwark, boulevard, *m.*
bunch, touffe, *f.*; bouquet, *m.*
bundle, paquet, *m.*
bureau, bureau, *m.*
Burgundy, Bourgogne, *f.*
burn, brûler.
burning, brûlant, -e.
bury, enterrer.
bush, buisson, *m.*; broussailles, *f. pl.*
business, affaires, *f. pl.*; — **center**, centre d'affaires.
bust, buste, *m.*; **profile** —, buste en profil.
but, ne . . . que, mais.
butter, beurre, *m.*
buy, acheter.
by, par, en; — **the** —, à propos.

C

cab, fiacre, *m.*
cabinet, meuble, *m.*
Cæsar, César, *m.*
café, café, *m.*
cage, cage, *f.*
cake, gâteau, *m.*
calculate, calculer.

calculation, calcul, *m.*
California, Californie, *f.*
call, cri, *m.*; appel, *m.*
call, appeler, prononcer; **to be called**, s'appeler; — **forth**, provoquer, faire naître; — **on**, faire une visite (**à**).
can, bidon, *m.*
can, pouvoir, *irr.*
canal, canal, *m.*; **Suez Canal**, Canal de Suez.
cancel, annuler.
candy, bonbon, *m.*
cane, canne, *f.*; —**bottomed**, canné, -e.
cap, casquette, *f.*
Capetian, Capétien, -ne.
capital, capitale, *f.*
capital, (*adj.*) capital, -e; —**punishment**, peine de mort, *f.*
captain, capitaine, *m.*
capture, prendre, *irr.*; capturer.
caravan, caravane, *f.*
card, carte, *f.*; **to play cards**, jouer aux cartes; **invitation** —, carte d'invitation, *f.*
care, soin, *m.*
career, carrière, *f.*
care for, s'occuper [de].
carefully, soigneusement.
caressing, (*adj.*) caressant, -e.
cargo, cargaison, *f.*
carry, transporter, porter; guider, entraîner; — **on**, se faire continuer; — **out**, exécuter; — **off**, emporter.
carved, travaillé, -e, sculpté, -e.
case, cas, *m.*; **as is frequently the** —, comme cela arrive souvent.
cast, jeter; **the spell that he** —, le prestige qu'il avait.
castle, château, *m.*
cat, chat, *m.*
catch, attraper; —**a glimpse**, apercevoir.
cathedral, cathédrale, *f.*
Catholic, catholique.
cause, cause, *f.*
caustic, caustique.
ceiling, plafond, *m.*
celebrate, célébrer.
celebrated, (*adj.*) célèbre.
celebration, célébration, *f.*; cérémonie, *f.*
cell, cellule, *f.*
cellar, cave, *f.*; **wine** —, chaix, *m.*
Celt, Celte, *m. and f.*
cemetery, cimetière, *m.*
cent, sou, *m.*
center, se centraliser.
centime, centime, *m.*, (*about a fifth of a cent*).
central, important, -e, central, -e.
centre, centre, *m.*
century, siècle, *m.*
certain, certain, -e.
certainly, certainement.
chair, chaise, *f.*; **cane-bottomed** —, chaise cannée.
chamber, chambre, *f.*
chance, chance, *f.*; **that takes no chances**, qui ne risque rien.
change, changement, *m.*
channel, chenal, *m.*; **the English** —, la Manche, *f.*
character, caractère, *m.*
characteristic, (*adj.*) caractéristique.
characteristic, caractère, *m.*; caractéristique, *f.*
charge, charge, *f.*
charming, charmant, -e.
chat, babiller.
cheap, bon marché; **cheaper**, meilleur marché.
check, arrêter.
checkers, dames, *f. pl.*
cheek, joue, *f.*
cheerful, gai, -e, content, -e, heureu-x, -se.
chemist, chimiste, *m.*
chemistry, chimie, *f.*
chief, chef, *m.*
chief, (*adj.*) principal, -e.
child, enfant, *m. and f.*
childhood, enfance, *f.*
China, Chine, *f.*
Chinese, Chinois, -e.
chirography, écriture, *f.*
choose, choisir.
chorus, chœur, *m.*
Christian, chrétien, -ne.

deliver, remettre, *irr.*
department, département, *m.*; **Treasury Department**, Ministère des Finances, *m.*
depth, profondeur, *f.*
deputy, député, *m.*
descend, descendre.
describe, décrire, *irr.*
desert, désert, *m.*
deserve, mériter.
description, description, *f.*
despotic, despotique.
destitute, privé, –e; **he was not — of**, il n'était pas sans.
destitution, pauvreté, *f.*
destroy, détruire, *irr.*
destruction, destruction, *f.*; mort, *f.*
detail, détail, *m.*
detest, détester.
develop, développer.
developed, (*adj.*) grand, –e.
development, développement, *m.*; progrès, *m.*
die, mourir,* *irr.*
different, différent, –e.
diminish, diminuer, s'amoindrir.
diminutive, minuscule, petit, –e.
dine, dîner.
dinner, dîner, *m.*
Diogenes, Diogène, *m.*
diploma, diplôme, *m.*
direct, (*adj.*) ouvert, –e, clair, –e, direct, –e.
Directory, Directoire, *m.*
dirty, (*adj.*) sale.
disappear, partir,* *irr.*; disparaître, *irr.*
disappointment, désappointement, *m.*
disastrous, désastreu–x, –se.
disciple, disciple, *m.*
discouraged, (*adj.*) découragé, –e.
discover, découvrir, *irr.*
discovery, découverte, *f.*
disease, maladie, *f.*
dish, plat, *m.*
dishonor, déshonneur, *m.*
dislike, antipathie, *f.*
disorganize, désorganiser.
display, étalage, *m.*
disposition, caractère, *m.*; disposition, *f.*
distaff, quenouille, *f.*
distance, distance, *f.*
distinction, distinction, *f.*
distinguish oneself, se distinguer.
distribute, distribuer.
distribution, distribution, *f.*
ditch, fossé, *m.*
divert, détourner.
divorce, se divorcer [de].
do, faire, *irr.*
dock, dock, *m.*
doctor, médecin, *m.*
dog, chien, *m.*; **— fancier**, amateur de chiens; **stray —**, chien errant.
door, porte, *f.*; **iron —**, porte de fer, *f.*; **he was brought to death's — by**, il faillit mourir de.
double, double, *m.*
double, (*adj.*) double.
doubt, doute, *m.*; **without —**, sans doute.
doubt, douter.
doubtful, douteu–x, –se.
down, en bas; **sets it —**, le remet à terre.
dozen, douzaine, *f.*
drama, pièce de théâtre, *f.*; drame, *m.*; littérature dramatique, *f.*
dramatist, dramaturge, *m.*
drawer, tiroir, *m.*
dread, redouter.
dread, (*adj.*) terrible.
dregs, lie, *f.*
dress, vêtement, *m.*; **— coat**, habit noir, *m.*; **evening —**, habit noir, *m.*
dried, desséché, –e.
drive, chasser; **to — away**, chasser.
drug, drogue, *f.*
dry, sec, sèche.
due, dû, –e, à cause de.
dungeon, donjon, *m.*
during, pendant.
Dutch, †hollandais, –e; **Dutch East India Company**, Compagnie des Indes orientales †hollandaises.
dutiable, à déclarer.
duty, devoir, *m.*

dwelling, maison, *f.*; habitation, *f.*
dye, teindre, *irr.*
dyeing, teinture, *f.*

E

each, (*adj.*) chaque.
early, tôt, de bonne heure; **in his — days**, dans sa jeunesse.
earn, gagner; **to — a living**, pour gagner sa vie.
earth, terre, *f.*
East, est, *m.*
Eastern, de l'est, oriental, –e.
easy, facile.
eat, manger.
eccentricity, excentricité, *f.*
echo, se répéter.
éclat, éclat, *m.*
edition, édition, *f.*
education, instruction, *f.*; education, *f.*
effect, effet, *m.*
effort, effort, *m.*
effusion, effusion, *f.*
egg, œuf, *m.*
Egypt, Egypte, *f.*
eight, †huit.
eighteen, dix-huit.
eighteenth, dix-huitième.
eighty, quatre-vingts.
either, ou; **— . . . or**, ou . . . ou.
elder, aîné, –e.
elect, élire, *irr.*
election, élection, *f.*
embarrass, embarrasser.
embrace, embrasser.
emigrate, émigrer.
eminent, éminent, –e.
emperor, empereur, *m.*
empire, empire, *m.*
employ, se servir; *irr.*; employer.
empty, (*of rivers*) se jeter, vider.
enable, mettre (*irr.*) à même [de].
encounter, trouver, rencontrer.
encumber, encombrer.
end, finir, achever.
end, fond, *m.*; fin, *f.*; **odds and ends**, objets dépareillés, *m. pl.*
endeavor, effort, *m.*; **artistic —**, activité dans les arts; **in every line of —**, dans tous les sens, dans toutes les directions.
enemy, ennemi, –e.
energetic, énergique.
energy, énergie, *f.*
engagement, fiançailles, *f. pl.*
engineer, ingénieur, *m.*
England, Angleterre, *f.*
English, anglais, –e; **the — channel**, la Manche.
engravings, gravure, *f.*
enough, assez [de], suffisamment, assez.
enter, entrer [dans].
enthusiasm, enthousiasme, *m.*
entire, compl–et, –ète, enti–er, –ère.
entirely, complètement, entièrement.
entitle, donner droit; **to be entitled to**, avoir droit à.
envy, envie, *f.*
epithalamium, épithalame, *m.*
equal, égaler.
equal, égal, –e.
era, ère, *f.*
escape, échapper [à].
especially, surtout, spécialement.
espouse, épouser.
establish, fonder, établir, s'établir.
establishment, établissement, *m.*
estimate, évaluer, juger de.
Europe, Europe, *f.*
evacuate, évacuer.
eve, veille, *f.*
even, (*adv.*) même.
even, (*adj.*) égal, –e.
evening, soir, *m.*; soirée, *f.*; **—dress**, habit noir, *m.*; **from daylight until —**, du matin au soir.
event, évènement, *m.*
eventually, à l'avenir.
ever, toujours, jamais; **— since**, depuis.
every, chacun, –e, chaque; tout, –e; **— one**, tout le monde; **— year**, tous les ans; **— day**, tous les jours.
everybody, tout le monde.

everything, tout; **above** —, pardessus tout.
everywhere, partout.
exact, exact, -e.
exaggeration, exagération, *f.*
examine, examiner.
example, exemple, *m.*; **for** —, par exemple.
exceedingly, extrêmement.
excellent, excellent, -e.
except, sauf, excepté.
exception, exception, *f.*
excessively, excessivement.
exclaim, s'écrier.
exclusively, seulement, exclusivement.
execution, exécution, *f.*
exhaustive, complet, -ète.
exhibit, exposer, montrer, déployer.
exile, exil, *m.*; exilé, *m.*
exist, exister.
exorbitant, exorbitant, -e.
expect, espérer, s'attendre à ce que.
expense, frais, *m. pl.*; **at his own** —, à ses frais.
experiment, expérience, *f.*
explain, expliquer.
exploration, exploration, *f.*
export, exporter.
exposition, exposition, *f.*
express, exprimer.
extend, s'étendre, s'accroître, *irr.*; s'augmenter.
extensive, considérable, grand, -e, vaste.
extensively, largement.
extent, degré, *m.*; **to a great** —, beaucoup.
extravagant, extravagant, -e.
extreme, extrême.

F

face, affronter.
face, endroit, *m.*; figure, *f.*; **on its** —, sur l'endroit du billet.
facile, prolifique, fécond, -e.
fact, fait, *m.*; **in** —, en fait.
faction, faction, *f.*
factory, fabrique, *f.*
faculty, faculté, *f.*
fail, manquer, échouer.
failing, défaut, *m.*
fair, (*adj.*) juste; **bid** —, promettre [de], *irr.*
fair, foire, *f.*; **ham** —, foire aux jambons; **horse** —, foire aux chevaux.
fairly, justement.
fairy, fée, *f.*
faith, foi, *f.*
fall, tomber.*
fall, chute, *f.*
fame, renommée, *f.*
familiar, famili-er, -ère.
family, famille, *f.*; — **spirit**, esprit de famille, *m.*
famine, famine, *f.*
famous, fameu-x, -se.
fancier, amateur; **dog** —, amateur de chiens.
fancy, s'imaginer.
far, (*adv.*) loin; — **away**, loin de là, loin; **by** —, de beaucoup; **as** — **as**, jusqu'à; **so** —, si bien; — **from it**, loin de là.
Far East, Extrême Orient, *m.*
farm, cultiver.
farm, ferme, *f.*; **how well cultivated the farms**, combien les fermes sont bien cultivées; **silk-worm** —, magnanerie, *f.*
farmer, fermier, *m.*
fascinating, attrayant, -e.
fast, (*adv.*) vite, rapidement.
fast, (*adj.*) rapide.
fasten, attacher.
fatally, fatalement.
fate, sort, *m.*
father, père, *m.*
fault, défaut, *m.*
favor, faveur, *f.*; **to come into** —, être bien accueilli.
fearful, terrible.
feature, point, *m.*; particularité, *f.*
February, février, *m.*
feed, nourrir, manger.
feel, avoir le sentiment que; se sentir, *irr.*; comprendre, *irr.*; sentir, *irr.*

fellow, compagnon, *m.*; **his — men**, ses semblables, *m. pl.*
fellow man, prochain, *m.*; semblable, *m.*
fence, faire des armes; **fencing foil**, fleuret, *m.*
fermentation, fermentation, *f.*
fête, fête, *f.*
fever, fièvre, *f.*; **—-stricken**, malades de la fièvre.
few, quelques; **a —**, quelques; peu [de].
fiber, race, *f.*; fibre, *f.*
fiction, roman, *m.*
field, champ, *m.*
fifteen, quinze.
fifteenth, quinzième.
fight, lutte, *f.*; bataille, *f.*
fight, combattre; **to — a battle**, livrer bataille.
figure, figure, *f.*; personnage, *m.*
fill, remplir.
finally, enfin, finalement.
find, trouver; **to — oneself**, se trouver; **to — oneself back again**, se retrouver.
fine, (*adj.*) beau, bel, belle, fin, -e, excellent, -e.
fineness, finesse, *f.*; raffinement, *m.*
fire, décharger.
fireplace, cheminée, *f.*; âtre, *m.*
firmness, fermeté, *f.*
first, (*adj.*) premi-er, -ère.
first, (*adv.*) d'abord; **at —**, d'abord.
fish, poisson, *m.*
fitting, (*adj.*) raisonnable, juste.
five, cinq.
fix, fixer.
flap, rebord articulé, *m.*; battant, *m.*
flee, fuir, *irr.*
flight, fuite, *f.*; **take to —**, s'enfuir, *irr.*
flock, troupeau, *m.*
flock, venir en foule, voler.
flourish, être florissant, prospérer.
flower, fleur, *f.*
foil, fleuret, *m.*; **fencing —**, fleuret, *m.*
folk, gens, *m. and f. pl.*; **are a gay —**, sont des gens gais.
follow, suivre, *irr.*
following, suivant, -e.
fond, aimant, -e; **to be — of**, aimer.
foot, pied, *m.*
for, pour, parce que, car; de; (*of time*) pendant.
force, forcer.
force, force, *f.*
foreigner, étrang-er, -ère.
foremost, (*adj.*) au premier rang, plus éminent, premi-er, -ère; ancien, -ne; celui-là, celle-là; ceux-là, celles-là.
forever, pour jamais, pour toujours.
forget, oublier.
form, forme, *f.*
form, se constituer, composer.
former, (*adj.*) ancien, -ne, d'autrefois.
forth, en avant; **to call —**, provoquer, faire naître, *irr.*
fortification, fortification, *f.*
fortress, forteresse, *f.*
fortune, fortune, *f.*; chance, *f.*
forward, (*prep.*) en avant.
fostering, protect-eur, -rice.
foul, (*adj.*) corrompu, -e.
found, fonder.
founder, fondat-eur, -rice.
four, quatre.
fourteen, quatorze.
fourth, quatrième; **the — of July**, le quatre juillet.
fowl, oiseau, *m.*
fragrant, parfumé, -e.
frame, cadre, *m.*; monture, *f.*
framework, charpente, *f.*
franc, franc, *m.*, (*about* 20 *cents*).
France, France, *f.*
Francis, François, *m.*
Franco-Prussian, Franco-Prussienne.
fraud, fourberie, *f.*
free, délivrer.
free, (*adj.*) gratuit, -e, libre.
freedom, liberté, *f.*
freeze, geler.
freight, marchandise, *f.*; **— train**, train de marchandises, *m.*

French, français, -e; **the —**, les Français.
Frenchman, Français.
frequent, (*adj.*) assidu, -e, fréquent, -e.
frequently, fréquemment.
fresco, fresque, *f.*
fresh, fra-is, -îche.
Friday, vendredi, *m.*; **Good —**, Vendredi saint.
fried, frit, -e; **— potatoes**, pommes de terre frites.
friend, ami, -e.
friendly, amical, -e.
friendship, amitié, *f.*
frightful, effrayant, -e.
frivolous, frivole.
from, de, à, à partir de, depuis.
front, façade, *f.*; **in —**, devant, en face.
fruit, fruit, *m.*
fuel, combustible, *m.*
full, rempli, -e, plein, -e.
function, cérémonie, *f.*; fonction, *f.*
furious, furieu-x, -se.
furnished, muni, -e [de].
further, plus loin.
future, avenir, *m.*
future, (*adj.*) futur, -e.

G

gaiter, guêtre, *f.*
garbled, (*adj.*) embrouillé, -e.
garden, jardin, *m.*
gardener, jardinier, *m.*; **head —**, jardinier en chef, *m.*
Garonne, Garonne, *f.*
Gascony, Gascogne, *f.*
gather, recueillir, *irr.*; ramasser, cueillir, *irr.*
gathering, réunion, *f.*
Gaul, Gaule, *f.*
Gaul, Gaulois, -e.
gay, gai, -e.
gayety, gaîté, *f.*
general, général, *m.*
generally, généralement.
generosity, générosité, *f.*
generous, généreu-x, -se.
genius, génie, *m.*
genuine, de l'époque, véritable.
geographical, de la géographie, géographique.
German, allemand, -e.
Germany, Allemagne, *f.*
get, avoir, *irr.*; obtenir, *irr.*; **— out**, se retirer; **— up**, se lever.
gift, don, *m.*
gingerbread, pain d'épice, *m.*
girdle, ceinture, *f.*
girl, fille, *f.*
Gironde, Gironde, *f.*
give, donner; **— up**, abandonner; **it is giving it away to**, c'est le donner que de.
glance, jeter un coup d'œil.
gleaner, glaneu-r, -se.
glide, glisser.
glimpse, coup d'œil; **catch a —**, apercevoir.
globe, globe, *m.*
gloomy, sombre.
glorious, glorieu-x, -se.
glove, gant, *m.*
go, aller,* *irr.*; **— out**, sortir,* *irr.*; s'en aller; **— back**, retourner;* **— on with**, continuer; **— about**, aller à; **— off**, s'en aller.
God, Dieu, *m.*
gold, or, *m.*; **— medal**, médaille en or.
golden, doré, -e.
gondola, gondole, *f.*
gondolier, gondolier, *m.*
good, (*adv.*) bien.
good, (*adj.*) bon, -ne; **Good Friday**, Vendredi saint.
good, bien, *m.*; **goods**, marchandises, *f. pl.*
govern, gouverner.
government, gouvernement, *m.*
governor-general, gouverneur général, *m.*
gracious, gracieu-x, -se, aimable.
grade, qualité, *f.*
gradual, graduel, -le.
grandchild, petit enfant, *m.*
grandson, petit-fils, *m.*
grapes, raisin, *m.*

gratitude, reconnaissance, *f.*; **in — to**, en reconnaissance pour.
grave, tombe, *f.*
great, grand, -e, gros, -se.
greatly, fortement, grandement.
green, vert, -e.
grenadier, grenadier, *m.*
ground, terrain, *m.*; **though it held its —**, quoiqu'il conservât ses positions.
group, groupe, *m.*
grove, bois, *m.*
grow, croître, *irr.*; augmenter, pousser, cultiver.
guard, garde, *f.*; **in the rear —**, à l'arrière garde.
guard, protéger, garder, défendre.
Guernsey, Guernesey, *m.*
guest, invité, -e.
gulf, golfe, *m.*
gun, fusil, *m.*

H

habit, habitude, *f.*; **to have the — of**, avoir l'habitude de.
hail, saluer.
Haiti, Haïti, *m.*
half, (*adj.*) demi, -e, mi-, à moitié; **—song**, mi-chant, *m.*; **—cry**, mi-cri, *m.*
half-burnt, à demi consumé, -e.
ham, jambon, *m.*
hamlet, †hameau, *m.*
hand, main, *f.*; écriture, *f.*; **shake hands**, se serrer la main; **by —**, à la main; **regrasping of national hands**, nouvelle poignée de mains des deux pays.
handful, poignée, *f.*
handsome, magnifique, superbe, beau, bel, belle.
handwriting, écriture, *f.*
hang, pendre, suspendre.
happen, arriver,* se trouver.
happy, heureu-x, -se.
harbor, port, *m.*
hard, (*adj.*) dur, -e, pénible; **their — lot**, leur misérable existence.
hardly, à peine, guère.
hardship, malheur, *m.*; privation, *f.*
harmony, harmonie, *f.*
hasten, se †hâter de.
hat, *m.*; casquette, *f.*; chapeau, *m.*
hate, †haïr, *irr.*
hate, †haine, *f.*
hatred, †haine, *f.*
have, avoir, *irr.*; **I will let you — it for**, je vous le vendrai.
Havre, †Havre, *m.*; Le †Havre, *m.*
he, il, lui.
head, tête, *f.*; **— gardener**, jardinier en chef, *m.*; **— office**, bureau central, *m.*
health, santé, *f.*
healthful, sain, -e.
hear, entendre.
heart, cœur, *m.*
heath, bruyère, *f.*
hedge, †haie, *f.*
help, aider.
hence, de là, conséquemment.
henceforth, dès lors, à partir de ce jour.
Henry, †Henri, *m.*
her, (*adj.*) son, sa, ses.
her, (*pron.*) lui, la.
here, ici, là; **here are**, voici; **— and there**, ça et là, de temps en temps.
heroic, héroïque.
heroically, héroïquement.
hesitate, hésiter.
hesitation, hésitation, *f.*; **they had no —**, ils n'hésitaient pas.
hide, cacher.
high, †haut, -e; élevé, -e; de †hauteur.
highway, grande route, *f.*
him, le, lui; **to —**, lui.
himself, lui-même.
Hinterland, intérieur, *m.*
hire, louer.
his, son, sa, ses.
historian, historien, *m.*
historic, historique.
historical, historique.
history, histoire, *f.*
hobby, manie, *f.*
hold, emprisonner, retenir, *irr.*;

avoir, *irr.*; tenir, *irr.*; dire, *irr.*; célébrer, faire, *irr.*; se tenir, *irr.*; **though it held its grounds**, quoiqu'il conservât ses positions.
hole, trou, *m.*
holiday, jour de fête, *m.*; jour de congé, *m.*
Holland, †Hollande, *f.*
home; maison, *f.*; foyer, *m.*; **at —**, chez eux, à la maison; **to her —**, chez elle, à la maison.
honor, honneur, *m.*
hope, espérer.
horse, cheval, *m.*; **— fair**, foire aux chevaux.
hospitable, hospitali-er,-ère.
hospitality, hospitalité, *f.*
host, hôte, *m.*
hot, chaud, -e; **in the hottest part**, au plus fort.
hot-headed, emporté, -e, violent, -e.
hotly, ardemment, vivement.
hour, heure, *f.*; **recess —**, l'heure de la récréation, *f.*
house, maison, *f.*; (*of political assemblies*) chambre, *f.*; **at her —**, chez elle.
household, maisonnée, *f.*; famille, *f.*
how, que, comment; combien.
however, néanmoins, cependant.
huge, énorme.
humanity, humanité, *f.*
humiliated, (*adj.*) humilié, -e.
hundredth, centième.
husband, mari, *m.*
hydrophobia, rage, *f.*; hydrophobie *f.*
hypocrisy, hypocrisie, *f.*

I

ice, glace, *f.*
idea, idée, *f.*; opinion, *f.*
idle, (*adj.*) nonchalant, -e, indolent, -e.
if, si.
ignore, ignorer, ne pas savoir, négliger, ne pas faire attention à.
ill, mal, *m.*
illegibility, nature illisible; **took on a furious —**. devint tout à fait illisible.
illustrate, démontrer, montrer.
illustrious, illustre.
imitate, imiter.
immaculately, d'une manière impeccable.
immeasurably, infiniment.
immemorial, immémorial, -e.
immense, immense.
immortal, immortel, -le.
immortality, immortalité, *f.*
impassable, impassable.
impecunious, besoigneu-x, -se.
impetus, essor, *m.*; impulsion, *f.*
importance, importance, *f.*
important, important, -e.
imposing, (*adj.*) imposant, -e.
impossible, impossible.
impressive, impressionant, -e.
imprison, emprisonner.
impugn, mettre en doute, attaquer.
impulse, impulsion, *f.*
in, en; dans; (*before names of cities*) à, de.
incessant, incessant, -e.
include, comprendre, *irr.*
including, y compris.
income, revenu, *m.*
increase, augmenter, grandir.
indecipherable, indéchiffrable.
indeed, vraiment, en vérité.
independence, indépendence, *f.*
independent, indépendant, -e; **he is — of**, il méprise les.
India, Inde, *f.*; **Dutch East India Company**, Compagnie des Indes Orientales †hollandaises.
indicate, indiquer, marquer.
individual, personnel, -le.
indivisible, indivisible.
industry, industrie, *f.*; travail, *m.*; activité, *f.*; **silk —**, industrie de la soie.
inevitable, inévitable.
inexperienced, inexpérimenté, -e, sans expérience.
infinite, infini, -e, sans fin.
influence, influence, *f.*
inform, informer, apprendre, *irr.*

infuriated, furieu–x, –se.
infusion, infusion, *f.*
inhabitant, habitant, –e.
inherit, hériter.
inlaid, incrusté, –e.
inquire, s'informer [de]; — **about**, s'informer de.
inscription, inscription, *f.*
instance, exemple, *m.*; cas, *m.*
instead, au lieu; — **of**, au lieu de.
instinctive, instincti–f, –ve.
institute, institut, *m.*
institution, institution, *f.*; fondation, *f.*
instruction, instruction, *f.*
insure, assurer.
intellectual, intellectuel, –le, de l'esprit.
inter, enterrer.
interest, intérêt, *m.*
interested, intéressé, –e.
interesting, intéressant, –e.
interview, entrevue, *f.*; rencontre, *f.*
into, en, dans.
intoxicating, enivrant, –e.
intricate, compliqué, –e.
introduce, introduire, *irr.*
introduction, présentation, *f.*; introduction, *f.*
intruder, intrus, –e.
intrust, confier.
invader, envahisseur, *m.*
invent, inventer.
invention, invention, *f.*
inventor, inventeur, *m.*
inverted, mis à l'envers, renversé, –e.
investigation, recherche, *f.*; investigation, *f.*
inveterate, invétéré, –e.
invitation, invitation, *f.*; — **card**, carte d'invitation, *f.*
invite, inviter.
involve, causer.
Irish, irlandais, –e.
iron, fer, *m.*; — **door**, porte de fer, *f.*
island, île, *f.*
it, (*when a subject*) il, elle, ce; (*when an object*) le, la, l'; **of** —, en; **in** —, y.
Italian, italien, –ne.
Italy, Italie, *f.*
its, son, sa, ses.
itself, lui-même, elle-même.
ivory, ivoire, *m.*

J

jackdaw, geai, *m.*
Japan, Japon, *m.*
Japanese, japonais, –e.
Java, Java, *m.*
Jerome, Jérôme, *m.*
Jesus, Jésus, *m.*
Jew, Jui–f, *m.*, –ve, *f.*
Joan, Jeanne, *f.*; — **of Arc**, Jeanne d'Arc.
join, unir, s'associer [à].
jolly, gai, –e.
journey, voyage, *m.*
joy, joie, *f.*
joyously, joyeusement, gaiment.
judgment, jugememt, *m.*; arrêt, *m.*
Jugurtha, Jugurtha, *m.*
July, juillet, *m.*
just, (*adv.*) exactement, justement; — **as**, de même que.
justice, justice, *f.*
justify, justifier.
justly, justement, avec raison.

K

keen, pénétrant, –e, vi–f, –ve.
keep, garder, retenir, *irr.*, se tenir, *irr.*
kill, tuer.
kilo, kilogram, *m.* (*about two pounds*).
kind, espèce, *f.*; manière, *f.*; sorte, *f.*
kindness, bonté, *f.*
king, roi, *m.*
kingdom, royaume, *m.*
kiss, embrasser.
kitchen, cuisine, *f.*
knit, tricoter.
know, savoir, *irr.*; connaître, *irr.*

knowledge, connaissance, *f.*
known, connu, –e.
Koran, Coran, *m.*

L

labor, travail, *m.*
labor, travailler.
laboratory, laboratoire, *m.*
lack, faire défaut, manquer.
ladder, échelle, *f.*; **scaling** —, échelle d'escalade, *f.*
laden, (*adj.*) plein, –e.
lady, dame, *f.*; **young** —, demoiselle, *f.*
land, terre, *f.*; pays, *m.*; — **of plenty**, pays de Cocagne, *m.*
land, débarquer.
landed, fonci–er, –ère.
landscape, paysage, *m.*; — **painter**, paysagiste, *m.*
lane, sentier, *m.*
language, langue, *f.*
large, grand, –e, gros, –se.
largely, grandement, surtout.
last, durer.
last, (*adj.*) derni–er, –ère; **at** —, (*adv.*) enfin.
late, tard; **in later years**, plus tard; **later on**, plus tard.
Latin, latin, –e; — **Quarter**, Quartier Latin, *m.*
latter, celui-ci, celle-ci, ceux-ci, celles-ci.
latticework, treillis, *m.*
laugh, rire, *irr.*
launch, lancer.
law, loi, *f.*; droit, *m.*
lead, amener, conduire, *irr.*; entraîner.
leader, chef, *m.*
leaf, feuille, *f.*
leap, sauter.
learn, apprendre, *irr.*
learned, (*adj.*) savant, –e, instruit, –e.
least, (*adj.*) moindre.
least, (*adv.*) moins; **at** —, au moins; **was not in the** —, n'était pas le moins du monde.
leave, (*of places*) quitter, (*of objects*) laisser, descendre de.
lecture, conférence, *f.*; — **room**, salle de conférence.
left, (*adj.*) gauche.
leg, jambe, *f.*; **wooden legs**, jambes de bois; — **of mutton**, gigot, *m.*
legal, légal, –e.
legible, lisible.
leisurely, lentement, à loisir.
length, longueur, *f.*
less, (*adv.*) moins; — **than**, moins de.
let, laisser; **I will** — **you have it for**, je vous le vendrai.
letter, lettre, *f.*; **man of letters**, homme de lettres.
level, niveau, *m.*; hauteur, *f.*
liberty, liberté, *f.*
library, bibliothèque; **Boston public** —, bibliothèque publique de Boston.
life, vie, *f.*; **homme**, *m.*
lift, élever.
light, facile.
lightly, peu, légèrement.
like, vouloir, *irr.*, **aimer**; **vouloir bien.**
like, (*adv.*) comme.
Lille, Lille, *m.*
limit, frontière, *f.*
line, vers, *m.*; ligne, *f.*; **famille**, *f.*; passage, *m.*
lip, lèvre, *f.*
liquid, liquide, *m.*
liquor, liqueur, *f.*
list, liste, *f.*
literary, littéraire, des lettres.
literature, littérature, *f.*
little, (*adv.*) peu [de].
little, (*adj.*) petit, –e.
live, vivre, *irr.*; habiter (*no prep.*), demeurer.
living, (*adj.*) vivant, –e.
living, vie, *f.*; **for a** —, pour gagner sa vie.
load, combler.
locality, endroit, *m.*
locate, placer.
lock, enfermer, serrer, fermer à clef.

lock, écluse, *f.*; serrure, *f.*
lodge, habiter, demeurer.
lodging, logement, *m.*; habitation, *f.*
lofty, élevé, -e, noble.
Loire, Loire, *f.*
London, Londres, *m.*
long, long, -ue; **a — time**, longtemps.
longer, plus long; **no . . . —**, ne . . . plus.
longitude, longitude, *f.*
look, regarder; **— for**, chercher; **— back**, se retourner, regarder en arrière; **— at**, regarder.
loom, métier, *m.*
Lorraine, Lorraine, *f.*
lose, perdre.
loss, perte. *f.*
lot, terrain, *m.*; **their hard —**, leur misérable existence.
Louis, Louis, *m.*
love, amour, *m. and f.*
love, aimer.
lover, amant, *m.*; **to be a — of**, aimer.
low, bas, -se; **the lowest part**, la partie inférieure.
loyal, loyal, -e, fidèle.
lucky, heureu-x, -se.
Lucullus, Lucullus, *m.*
luxury, luxe, *m.*
lycée, lycée, *m.*
Lyons, Lyon, *m.*

M

macadamize, macadamiser.
maceration, macération, *f.*
mad, fou, fol, folle.
magical, magique.
magnificent, magnifique.
maintain, maintenir, *irr.*
make, faire, *irr.*; rendre, *irr.*; former; **— oneself**, se faire.
man, homme, *m.*; **fighting men**, soldats.
manage, parvenir [à], *irr.*
manifestation, manifestation, *f.*
mankind, race humaine, *f.*; humanité, *f.*; **was not a lover of —**, n'aimait pas ses semblables.
manner, méthode, *f.*; manière, *f.*
manners, mœurs, *f. pl.*
manuscript, manuscrit, *m.*
many, (*adj.*) nombreu-x, -se.
many, (*adv.*) tant; **so —**, tant de; **as — . . . as**, autant de . . . que.
many, (*pron.*) beaucoup [de], bien des.
map, carte, *f.*
marbles, marbres, *m. pl.*; **to play —**, jouer aux marbres, *or* billes.
march, marcher.
mark, tracer, caractériser.
market, marché, *m.*; **— place**, place du marché, *f.*
marry, marier; **to be married**, se marier.
Marseilles, Marseille, *f.*
marsh, marais, *m.*
marshal, maréchal, *m.*
marvelous, merveilleu-x, -se.
Mary, Marie, *f.*
mass, masse, *f.*
massive, solide, massi-f, -ve.
master, maître, *m.*
masterful, magistral, -e.
masterpiece, chef-d'œuvre, *m.*
mate, femelle, *f.*
mathematical, mathématique.
mature, en arriver à.
maxim, maxime, *f.*
may, pouvoir [*no prep.*], *irr.*
mayor, maire, *m.*
me, me, moi.
meal, repas, *m.*
mean, vouloir dire, *irr.*; **what do you —**, que voulez-vous dire?
measure, mesure, *f.*
medal, médaille, *f.*; **Gold —**, médaille en or.
medicine, médecine, *f.*
Mediterranean, Méditerranée, *f.*
meet, se rencontrer, se réunir; rencontrer.
meeting, réunion, *f.*; rencontre, *f.*; entrevue, *f.*
member, membre, *m.*
memorable, mémorable.
memorial, commémorati-f, -ve.

memory, mémoire, *f.*
mental, de l'esprit, de l'intelligence, mental, -e.
mention, mention, *f.*
merchant, marchand, -e.
merely, simplement.
merit, mérite, *m.*; qualité, *f.*
method, manière, *f.*
middle, milieu, *m.*
Middle Ages, Moyen Age, *m.*
mighty, (*adj.*) puissant, -e.
mile, mille, *m.*
milk, lait, *m.*
million, million, *m.*
millionaire, millionnaire, *m.*
mind, esprit, *m.*; **to bring to —**, rappeler.
mine, mine, *f.*
minister, ministre, *m.*
Ministry, Ministère, *m.*
minute, minute, *f.*
miracle, miracle, *m.*
mischief, mal, *m.*; **do not get into —**, ne fait rien de mal.
miserably, misérablement.
misery, misère, *f.*
Mocha, Moka, *m.*
model, modèle, *m.*
modern, moderne.
modest, modeste.
modesty, modestie, *f.*
Mohammedan, Mahométan, *m.*, -e, *f.*
moment, instant, *m.*
monarch, monarque, *m.*
monarchy, monarchie, *f.*
Monday, lundi, *m.*
money, argent, *m.*; capital, *m.*; **to raise —**, se procurer des capitaux; **you must be rolling in —**, vous devez rouler sur l'or.
monk, moine, *m.*
month, mois, *m.*
morals, morale, *f.*
more, plus de, plus.
moreover, en outre, d'ailleurs.
morning, matinée, *f.*; matin, *m.*; **to-morrow —**, demain matin.
Morocco, Maroc, *m.*
Moscow, Moscou, *f.*
most, plus; **the —**, le plus, la plus.
mother, mère, *f.*
motion, mouvement, *m.*; **to set in —**, mettre en mouvement.
mount, monture, *f.*
mount, monter.
mouth, (*of rivers*) embouchure, *f.*
move, guider; **to — off**, s'éloigner.
movement, mouvement, *m.*
Mr. = M. (*abbrev. of* Monsieur).
much, beaucoup; **too —**, trop [de], trop.
muddy, boueu-x, -se.
mufti, mufti, *m.*
mulberry, mûre, *f.*; **— tree**, mûrier, *m.*
multiplication, augmentation, *f.*; multiplication, *f.*
murmur, murmurer.
Museum, Musée, *m.*
musical, musical, -e.
musket, mousquet, *m.*
must, devoir, falloir, *irr.*
mutton, mouton, *m.*; **leg of —**, gigot, *m.*

N

nail, clou, *m.*
name, nommer, appeler.
name, nom, *m.*
namely, c'est à dire.
narrow, étroit, -e.
nation, nation, *f.*
national, national, -e.
nationality, nationalité, *f.*
nationalize, nationaliser.
native, (*adj.*) indigène, natal, -e; **— land**, patrie, *f.*
native, indigène, *m. and f.*
natural, naturel, -le.
nature, nature, *f.*
navigable, navigable.
navy, marine, *f.*
near, (*prep.*) près de.
near, (*adj.*) rapproché, -e.
nearly, presque, près de; **not —**, pas à beaucoup près.
necessary, nécessaire.
need, avoir besoin [de].
neighbor, voisin, -e.
neighborhood, voisinage, *m.*

Neptune, Neptune, *m.*
never, jamais, ne . . . jamais.
new, nouveau, nouvel, -le.
newcomer, nouvel arrivant, *m.*; nouveau venu, *m.*
news, nouvelle, *f.*
next, suivant, -e, prochain, -e.
night, nuit, *f.*; soirée, *f.*; **first —**, première, *f.*
nine, neuf.
nineteen, dix-neuf.
nineteenth, dix-neuvième.
ninety-four, quatre-vingt-quatorze.
ninety-three, quatre-vingt-treize.
no, (*adj.*) aucun, -e, . . . ne.
no, (*adv.*) non.
noble, (*adj.*) noble.
noble, noble, *m.*
normal, normal, -e.
north, nord, *m.*; du nord, septentrional, -e.
Northeastern, du nord est; — **France**, Nord est de la France.
northern, du nord; **in Northern France**, dans le nord de la France.
northerner, gens du nord.
not, ne . . . pas.
notable, remarquable.
note, remarquer; inscrire, *irr.*
note, note, *f.*; accent, *m.*; **bank —**, billet de banque, *m.*
nothing, rien; — **but**, ne . . . que, seulement.
notice, remarquer.
notice, notification, *f.*; **was bringing himself to —**, se faisait remarquer.
noticeable, remarquable.
notion, idée, *f.*
novel, roman, *m.*
novelist, romancier, -ère.
now, maintenant; **well —**, eh! bien.
nowise, d'aucune manière; aucunement.
number, nombre, *m.*; chiffre, *m.*; quantité, *f.*
number, compter.
numerous, nombreu-x, -se.

O

oar, rame, *f.*
oasis, oasis, *f.*
obey, obéir [à].
objection, objection, *f.*
oblige, obliger.
observance, attentions, *f. pl.*
observation, observation, *f.*
observe, observer.
obtain, obtenir, *irr.*
obviously, évidemment.
occasion, occasion, *f.*
occupy, occuper, s'occuper [à].
occur, avoir lieu, se présenter.
o'clock, heure, *f.*
October, octobre, *m.*
odds, inégalité, *f.*; — **and ends**, objets dépareillés, *m. pl.*
of, de.
offence, offense, *f.*; **take —**, s'offenser [de].
offer, offrir, *irr.*; proposer, présenter.
offer, offre, *f.*
office, bureau, *m.*; **head —**, bureau central, *m.*; **printing —**, imprimerie, *f.*
officer, officier, *m.*; **customhouse —**, douanier, *m.*
official, fonctionnaire, *m.*
official, (*adj.*) officiel, -le.
officiate, officier.
often, souvent.
old, ancien, -ne, vieux, vieil, -le; **in — age**, dans sa vieillesse.
olive, olive, *f.*; — **tree**, olivier, *m.*
on, sur, de, en, dans, contre, à.
once, une fois; **at —**, tout de suite.
one, un, une; — **by —**, un à un; **every —**, tout le monde; l'un, l'une; **the only —**, le seul.
only, (*adj.*) seul, -e; **the — one**, le seul.
only, (*adv.*) seulement; ne . . . que; **not —**, non seulement.
open, ouvrir, *irr.*
open, (*adj.*) ouvert, -e; **are — to**, donnent prise à.
opera, opéra, *m.*; **Paris Opera House**, Théâtre de l'Opéra à Paris.

operation, opération, *f.*
opinion, opinion, *f.*
opium, opium, *m.*; — **smoker**, fumeur d'opium, *m.*
opportunity, occasion, *f.*
oppose, combattre.
opposite, contraire, opposé.
or, ou.
orange, orange, *f.*; — **tree**, oranger, *m.*
oration, discours, *m.*; **to make the** —, pour prononcer le discours.
orator, orateur, *m.*
orbit, orbite, *f.*
orchard, verger, *m.*; champ, *m.*
orchestra, orchestre, *m.*
order, ordre, *m.*; ordonnance, *f.*; **in** — **that**, pour que (*followed by subj.*).
oriental, d'orient, oriental, -e.
orifice, orifice, *m.*
Orléans, Orléans, *m.*
other, autre; **any** —, tout autre.
ought, devoir.
our, notre, nos.
outermost, plus éloigné, -e.
outside, †hors.
over, au-dessus de; **all** —, partout, dans.
owe, devoir.
owing, à cause de, par suite de.
own, (*adj.*) propre; **in his** — **day**, à son époque.
own, avoir, *irr.*; être propriétaire de.
owner, propriétaire, *m. and f.*

P

package, paquet, *m.*
paint, peindre, *irr.*
painter, peintre, *m.*
paintings, peinture, *f.*; tableau, *m.*
palace, palais, *m.*
Palm Sunday, Dimanche des Rameaux, *m.*
paper, journal, *m.*; papier, *m.*; billet.
parallel, parallèle, *m.*
parents, parents, *m. pl.*
Parisian, Parisien, -ne.
Parisii, Parisii, *m. pl.*
park, jardin, *m.*; parc, *m.*
parrot, perroquet, *m.*
part, partie, *f.*; part, *f.*; nombre, *m.*; **the lowest** —, la partie inférieure; **in the hottest** —, au plus fort.
part, se séparer.
particularly, singulièrement.
party, parti, *m.*
pass, défilé, *m.*
pass, passer, prononcer, s'étendre; — **away**, mourir, *irr.*
passenger, passag-er, -ère.
past, (*adj.*) derni-er, -ère.
paste, pâte, *f.*; **to a** —, en pâte.
path, sentier, *m.*; **asphalt** —, trottoir asphalté, *m.*
patient, malade, *m. and f.*
patriotism, patriotisme, *m.*
pause, instant de réflexion, *m.*
pay, payer.
peace, paix, *f.*
peacock, paon, *m.*
peasant, paysan, -ne.
pedantry, pédanterie, *f.*
pedestrian, piéton, *m.*
pen, plume, *f.*
peninsula, péninsule, *f.*; presqu'île, *f.*
people, peuple, *m.*; nation, *f.*; gens, *m. and f. pl.*; personne, *f.*; monde, *m.*; parents, *m. pl.*; **country** —, paysan, -ne; **young** —, jeunes gens.
perch, percher.
perfect, (*adj.*) parfait, -e.
perfection, perfection, *f.*
perfectly, parfaitement.
perform, accomplir.
perfume, parfum, *m.*
perhaps, peut-être.
peril, péril, *m.*
period, période, *f.*; époque, *f.*; **the remaining** —, tout le reste.
permanent, permanent, -e.
Persian, Perse, *m. and f.*; de Perse, persan, -ne.
person, personnage, *m.*; personne, *f.*
personage, personnage, *m.*
personified, en personne.

Petrarch, Pétrarque, *m.*
pheasant, faisan, *m.*
phenomenon, phénomène, *m.*
Philadelphia, Philadelphie, *f.*
philanthropist, philanthrope, *m.*
philanthropy, philanthropie, *f.*
Philip, Philippe, *m.*
philosopher, philosophe, *m.*
philosophical, philosophique, de philosophie.
Phœnician, Phénicien, *m.*, –ne, *f.*
physician, médecin, *m.*
pick, trouver, — **up**; trouver; raccrocher.
picture, peinture, *f.*; tableau, *m.*
piece, pièce, *f.*
pillage, piller.
pilot, pilote, *m.*
pioneer, pionnier, *m.*
pistol, pistolet, *m.*
place, mettre, *irr.*; placer; — **one's self**, s'exposer, se mettre, *irr.*; se placer.
place, endroit, *m.*; rang, *m.*; pays, *m.*, place, *f.*; **market** —, place du marché, *f.*; **to take** —, avoir lieu; **resting places**, endroits de †halte, *m.*; lieux de repos, *m.*
plain, plaine, *f.*
plainly, clairement.
plan, projet, *m.*
planet, planète, *f.*
plant, plante, *f.*
plant, planter.
plaster, plâtre, *m.*
plate, assiette, *f.*
plated, plaqué, –e.
play, pièce, *f.*; pièce de théâtre, *f.*
play, jouer.
playwright, dramaturge, *m.*
pleasant, agréable, charmant, –e.
pleasure, plaisir, *m.*
plenty, abondance, *f.*; **land of** —, pays de Cocagne, *m.*
plow, labourer.
plow, charrue, *f.*
ply, voyager, faire le service.
pocket, poche, *f.*
poem, poème, *m.*
poet, poète, *m.*
poetical, poètique.
poetry, poésie, *f.*
point, point, *m.*; — **of view**, point de vue, *m.*
pointer, chien d'arrêt, *m.*
poisonous, toxique.
policy, politique, *f.*
polite, poli, –e.
political, politique.
politics, politique, *f.*
polytechnic, polytechnique.
poor, pauvre.
pope, pape, *m.*
popular, populaire.
population, population, *f.*
portion, partie, *f.*
position, position, *f.*
possession, possession, *f.*
possible, possible.
posterity, postérité, *f.*
postman, facteur, *m.*
potato, pomme de terre, *f.*; **crisp fried** —, pommes de terre frites croustillantes.
pour, verser.
poverty, pauvreté, *f.*; denûment, *m.*
power, puissance, *f.*; **world** —, puissance mondiale, *f.*
powerfully, puissamment.
praise, louange, *f.*
prayer, prière, *f.*
preach, exprimer, prêcher.
preceding, précédent, –e; qui précèdent.
predict, prédire, *irr.*
prejudice, préjugé, *m.*
presence, présence, *f.*
present, offrir, *irr.*; présenter.
present, (*adj.*) du moment, présent, –e.
presentation, présentation, *f.*; représentation, *f.*
presently, alors.
preside, présider.
president, président, *m.*
presidential, présidentiel, –le.
press, serrer, presser.
pretty, joli.
prevent, empêcher.
price, prix, *m.*
primarily, avant tout.

prime, à la fleur de l'âge; **in his** —, à la fleur de l'âge.
Princess, princesse, *f.*
principal, (*adj.*) principal, –e.
print, gravure, *f.*
print, imprimer.
printing, imprimerie, *f.*; — **office**, imprimerie, *f.*
prison, prison, *f.*
prisoner, prisonni–er, *m.*, –ère, *f.*
privilege, privilège, *m.*
prize, prix, *m.*
probable, probable.
probably, probablement.
process, procédé, *m.*
proclaim, déclarer, proclamer.
produce, produire, *irr.*; (*of plays*) représenter.
productivity, production, *f.*
profess, faire profession de.
professor, professeur, *m.*
proficient, habile.
profile, profil, *m.*; — **bust**, buste en profil.
profoundly, profondément.
progress, progrès, *m.*
prohibit, défendre.
project, projet, *m.*
prominent, proéminent, –e, éminent, –e, important, –e.
promote, servir, *irr.*; encourager.
promulgate, répandre.
pronounce, prononcer; **of pronounced ideas**, aux idées arrêtées.
proportion, partie, *f.*; proportion, *f.*
propose, proposer.
proprietor, propriétaire, *m. and f.*
prose, prose, *f.*
protect, protéger, défendre.
protection, protection, *f.*
protest, protester.
protest, protestation, *f.*; **register a** —, protester.
protestation, protestation, *f.*; **raised a perfect bedlam of** —, protestèrent bruyamment.
prove, se montrer.
provide, pourvoir [de], *irr.*
provided, (*adj.*) fourni, –e [à]; muni, –e [de].
province, province, *f.*
provincial, de province, provincial, –e.
psychologist, psychologue, *m. and f.*
public, public, *m.*
public, (*adj.*) publi–c, –que.
publish, publier.
punishment, peine, *f.*; **capital** —, peine de mort, *f.*
pupil, élève, *m. and f.*
purchase, acheter.
purchaser, acheteu–r, *m.*, –se, *f.*
pure, pur, –e.
purely, purement.
purify, purifier.
purpose, but, *n.*
push, esprit d'entreprise, *m.*
put, mettre, *irr.*; — **on**, mettre, porter.

Q

quaint, singuli–er, –ère; drôle.
quality, qualité, *f.*
quarrelsome, querelleu–r, –se.
quarter, quartier, *m.*
queen, reine, *f.*
question, interroger.
question, question, *f.*; **it is as little open to** —, il est aussi incontestable.
quickly, rapidement, vite.
quiet, (*adj.*) tranquille, lent, –e.
quiet, se calmer; — **down**, se calmer.
quietly, tranquillement.
quietude, tranquillité, *f.*
quite, tout à fait.

R

race, course, *f.*; race, *f.*
racial, de race.
ragged, (*adj.*) déguenillé, –e.
rail, chemin de fer, *m.*
railroad, chemin de fer, *m.*
rainfall, pluie, *f.*
raise, cultiver, produire, *irr.*; élever, lever, faire lever, réunir,

trouver, recueillir, *irr.*; — **oneself**, s'élever.
raising, élevage, *m.*
rank, rang, *m.*; position, *f.*
ransom, rançon, *f.*
rapid, rapide; **at a — rate**, rapidement.
rapidly, vite, rapidement.
rare, rare.
rate, proportion, *f.*; **at a rapid —**, rapidement.
rather, plutôt.
ratify, ratifier.
reach, atteindre, *irr.*; arriver.*
read, lire, *irr.*
real, vrai, -e, réel, -le.
rear, arrière; **in the — guard**, à l'arrière garde.
reason, raison, *f.*
reasonableness, justesse, *f.*; raison, *f.*
receive, recevoir.
recently, récemment.
recess, récréation, *f.*; — **hour**, l'heure de la récréation, *f.*
recipient, recevant, -e.
recognition, réputation, *f.*; reconnaissance, *f.*; **it was a — of**, c'était reconnaître.
recognize, reconnaître, *irr.*; **recognized belle**, beauté fameuse, *f.*
recompense, récompense, *f.*
record, annales, *f. pl.*
recover, retrouver, regagner.
recreation, récréation, *f.*
recruit, recouvrer.
red, rouge; **Red Sea**, Mer Rouge, *f.*
reduce, réduire, *irr.*
re-elect, ré-élire, *irr.*
refer, parler de.
reform, réformer, corriger.
refugee, refugié, -e.
refuse, refuser.
regard, regarder.
register, enregistrer; — **a protest**, protester.
regrasp, ressaisir; **regrasping of national hands**, nouvelle poignée de mains des deux pays.
reign, règne, *m.*
reign, régner.
Reims, Reims, *m.*
rejoice, se rejouir [de].
relation, relation, *f.*
religion, religion, *f.*
religious, de religion, religieu-x, -se.
remain, rester,* demeurer.
remaining, (*adj.*) restant, de reste; **the — period**, tout le reste.
remains, dépouille mortelle, *f.*
remark, faire la remarque.
remarkable, remarquable.
remember, se rappeler [*no prep.*], se souvenir [de], *irr.*
remnant, reste, *m.*
remote, éloigné, -e.
remove, déménager.
rename, renommer.
rend, déchirer.
renowned, renommé, -e.
reorganize, réorganiser.
repair, réparer, raccommoder.
repeat, se répéter.
reply, réponse, *f.*; réplique, *f.*
reply, répondre, répliquer.
report, rapport, *m.*
represent, représenter.
repression, répression, *f.*
republic, république, *f.*
republican, républicain, -e.
reputation, réputation, *f.*
repute, réputation, *f.*; renommée, *f.*
required, nécessaire.
research, recherche, *f.*
resemble, ressembler [à].
reserved, reservé, -e; renfermé, -e.
reside, résider.
residence, séjour, *m.*; maison, *f.*; résidence, *f.*
resign, donner sa démission.
resort, rendez-vous, *m.*; **winter —**, station d'hiver, *f.*
respect, respect, *m.*
respect, respecter.
respective, respecti-f, -ve, relati-f, -ve.
rest, reste, *m.*; **moment de repos**, *m.*; repos, *m.*

resting, reposant; — **places**, endroits de †halte, *m.*; lieux de repos, *m.*
restore, restaurer.
result, résultat, *m.*
resume, reprendre, *irr.*
retreat, retraite, *f.*
return, revenir,* *irr.*; retourner.*
reverence, respect, *m.*
revive, ranimer.
revolutionary, (*adj.*) révolutionnaire, de la révolution.
revolutionist, révolutionnaire.
reward, récompense, *f.*
Rhine, Rhin, *m.*
Rhone, Rhône, *m.*
ribbon, ruban, *m.*
rice, riz, *m.*
rich, riche.
riches, richesse, *f.*
right, droit, *m.*
rise, augmenter.
river, rivière, *f.*; **fleuve**, *m.*
road, route, *f.*; chemin, *m.*
roast, (*of coffee*) torréfier.
roll, rouler; **you must be rolling in money**, vous devez rouler sur l'or.
romantic, romantique.
Rome, Rome, *f.*
room, pièce, *f.*; place, *f.*; chambre, *f.*; **the least** —, le moins de place possible.
root, racine, *f.*
Rouen, Rouen, *m.*
round, tournée, *f.*; **goes his** —, fait sa tournée.
route, route, *f.*
row, rang, *m.*; rangée, *f.*
royalist, royaliste, *m.*
rug, carpette, *f.*; tapis, *m.*
ruin, ruiner.
rule, régner.
rule, règle, *f.*; **as a** —, généralement.
rummage, fouiller.
run, courir, *irr.*; — **down**, pénétrer.
rural, de campagne, rural.
rush, s'élancer, se précipiter; — **off**, s'élancer.
Russia, Russie, *f.*

S

sad, triste.
Sahara, Sahara, *m.*
sail, naviguer, partir, *irr.*; — **around**, doubler.
Saint Helena, Saint Hélène, *f.*
sale, vente, *f.*; **offered for** —, mis en vente.
salon, salon, *m.*; **drawing room**, salon, *m.*
same, même.
satisfaction, satisfaction, *f.*
saucepan, casserole, *f.*; **copper saucepans**, casseroles de cuivre, *f.*
sausage, saucisson, *m.*; saucisse *f.*
savage, sauvage.
savagery, sauvagerie, *f.*
save, sauver.
say, dire, *irr.*; **as he used to** —, comme il le disait; **it is said**, on dit.
scale, escalader; **scaling ladder**, échelle d'escalade, *f.*
scant, maigre, pauvre.
scanty, maigre.
scarlatina, fièvre scarlatine, *f.*
scene, scène, *f.*
school, école, *f.*; classe, *f.*; — **year**, année scolaire, *f.*
schoolhouse, école, *f.*
science, science, *f.*
scientist, savant, *m.*, –e, *f.*; scientiste, *m. and f.*
score, vingtaine, *f.*; **scores**, beaucoup de gens.
Scot, Écossais, *m.*, –e, *f.*
scratch, barbouiller.
scrawl, griffonnage, *m.*
sculpture, sculpture, *f.*
scuttle, seau, *m.*; **coal** —, seau à charbon, *m.*
sea, mer, *f.*; **Red Sea**, Mer Rouge, *f.*
seaport, port, *m.*; port de mer.
season, saison, *f.*; **at all seasons**, en toute saison.
seat, siège, *m.*
seated, assis, –e.
second, second, –e, deuxième.

secret, secr–et, –ète.
sect, secte, *f.*
section, section, *f.*
secure, assurer.
securely, à l'abri du danger.
see, voir, *irr.*
seed, semence, *f.*; graine, *f.*
seem, sembler; paraître, *irr.*
Seine, Seine, *f.*
seize, saisir.
seldom, rarement.
select, choisir.
selection, choix, *m.*
sell, vendre.
senate, sénat, *m.*
senator, sénateur, *m.*
send, envoyer.
sense, talent, *m.*; sens, *m.*
sentence, arrêt, *m.*
sentence, condamner.
sentiment, sentiment, *m*,
September, septembre, *m.*
serene, calme.
series, série, *f.*
sermon, sermon, *m.*
serried, serré, –e.
serve, travailler, servir, *irr.*; (*of presidents of the Republic*) être président.
service, service, *m.*; (*of churches*) office, *m.*
set, mettre, *irr.*; — **in motion**, mettre en mouvement; **sets it down**, le remet à terre; — **up**, établir.
seven, sept.
seventeenth, dix-septième.
several, plusieurs.
shaggy, velu, –e.
shake, secouer, ébranler; — **hands**, se serrer la main.
share, partager.
sharp, saillant, –e.
sheep, mouton, *m.*; brebis, *f.*
sheepskin, peau de mouton.
shepherd, berg–er, *m.*, –ère, *f.*
ship, navire, *m.*
ship, expédier.
short, petit, –e, court, –e; **in** —, bref; — **cut**, raccourci, *m.*
shortly, (*adv.*) court; — **after**, peu de temps après.
show, montrer, indiquer; — **one's self**, se montrer.
side, côté, *m.*
sidewalk, trottoir, *m.*
siege, siège, *m.*
sight, vue, *f.*; **at first** —, à première vue.
signature, signature, *f.*
signify, vouloir, dire, *both irr.*
silence, silence, *m.*
silk, soie, *f.*; — **industry**, industrie de la soie, *f.*
silkworm, ver à soie, *m.*; — **farm**, magnanerie, *f.*
similar, semblable, similaire.
simple, simple.
simply, simplement.
since, depuis; **ever** —, depuis.
sincerity, sincérité, *f.*
sinister, sinistre.
sir, Monsieur, *m.*
sister, sœur, *f.*
sit, s'asseoir, *irr.*
sitting, assis, –e.
situated, situé, –e.
six, six.
sixteenth, seizième.
sixth; — **of February**, le six février.
sixty, soixante.
sixty-five, soixante-cinq.
size, taille, *f.*
skill, habileté, *f.*
skillfully, adroitement.
sky, ciel, *m.*
slavery, esclavage, *m.*
sleeveless, sans manches.
slight, lég–er, –ère.
slow, lent, –e.
small, petit, –e.
smell, sentir, *irr.*
smoker, fumeur, *m.*; **opium** —, fumeur d'opium, *m.*
smoothness, poli, *m.*
so, si, ainsi; — **that**, de sorte que; — **as**, de manière à; — **many**, tant de; — . . . **as**, aussi . . . que.
social, social, –e, de la société.
society, société, *f.*; compagnie, *f.*
soda, soude, *f.*
soil, sol, *m.*
solar, solaire.

soldier, soldat, *m.*
somber, triste, sombre, obscur, –e.
some, des, quelque, quelques, quelques-uns, quelques-unes [de].
something, quelque chose, *m.*
sometimes, quelquefois.
somewhat, un peu, quelque peu.
somewhere, quelque part.
son, fils, *m.*
song, chant, *m.*; chanson, *f.*; **half—** mi-chant, *m.*
sonnet, sonnet, *m.*
soon, bientôt.
sort, sorte, *f.*
sound, sain, –e.
soup, soupe, *f.*; **bank note —**, la soupe aux billets de banque, *f.*
source, source, *f.*
South, sud, *m.*; **South America**, l'Amérique du sud, *f.*
southern, du sud; **— people**, gens du sud, méridionaux.
southerner, gens du sud, méridional.
space, espace, *m.*
Spaniard, Espagnol, *m.*, –e, *f.*
Spanish, espagnol, –e.
speak, parler.
special, spécial, –e.
spectacle, spectacle, *m.*
spell, écrire correctement, épeler.
spell, influence, *f.*; prestige, *m.*; **the — that he cast**, le prestige qu'il avait.
spend, (*of time*) passer; **to be spent**, se passer.
spin, filer.
spirit, esprit, *m.*; **family —**, esprit de famille, *m.*
splendid, splendide.
spontaneous, spontané, –e.
spoon, cuiller, *f.*
spread, répandre, propager, éparpiller.
spring, printemps, *m.*
square, place, *f.*
squeeze, pressurer.
staff, bâton, *m.*; **general —**, Etat Major, *m.*
stage, estrade, *f.*
stain, reproche, *m.*; tache, *f.*
stake, bûcher, *m.*; **at —**, sur un bûcher.
stalk, tuteur, *m.*; bâton, *m.*; (*of a plant*) tige, *f.*
stall, boutique, *f.*
stand, se tenir, *irr.*; se trouver; **it now stands as**, elle se trouve maintenant être.
State, Etat, *m.*; gouvernement, *m.*
statesman, homme d'état, *m.*
station, gare, *f.*
statuette, statuette, *f.*
stay, rester.*
steamer, vapeur, *m.*; paquebot, *m.*
steaming, fumant, –e.
steppe, steppe, *f.*
still, (*adv.*) encore.
stilt, échasse, *f.*; **on stilts**, à échasses.
stir, causer; **— up**, remuer, exciter.
stocking, bas, *m.*
stone, pierre, *f.*
stoop, se baisser; **— down**, se baisser.
stop, s'arrêter.
storm, attaquer, donner l'assaut [à].
storm, orage, *m.*; tempête, *f.*
stormer, assaillant, *m.*
story, histoire, *f.*
stout, vigoureu–x, –se, gros, grosse.
straight, droit, –e, direct, –e; **— on**, tout droit.
strange, étrange, singuli–er, –ère.
stranger, étrang–er, –ère.
stray, s'égarer; **— dog**, chien errant, *m.*
street, rue, *f.*
strength, force, *f.*
string, collier, *m.*
stroke, mouvement, *m.*
stroll, flâner.
strong, puissant, –e, fort, –e.
struggle, lutter.
struggle, lutte, *f.*
student, étudiant, *m.*, –e, *f.*
study, étudier.
study, étude, *f.*
stuff, matière, *f.*
stuffed, empaillé, –e.

stunted, rabougri, -e.
style, style, *m.*
subaltern, subalterne, *m.*
subject, soumettre, *irr.*
subject, sujet, *m.*
submission, soumission, *f.*
succeed, succéder [à], suivre, *irr.*
success, succès, *m.*
successful, qui réussit, heureu-x, -se.
succession, succession, *f.*; **in —**, successivement.
such, si, tel, telle.
Sudan, Soudan, *m.*
suddenly, tout à coup.
Suez, Suez, *m.*; **— Canal**, canal de Suez, *m.*
suffer, suffrir, *irr.*
sufficiently, assez, suffisamment.
suit, costume, *m.*
sum, somme, *f.*
sun, soleil, *m.*
superannuated, †hors d'usage.
superb, superbe.
superstition, superstition, *f.*
supply, provision, *f.*; approvisionnement, *m.*
support, entretenir, *irr.*; soutenir, *irr.*
suppose, supposer.
sure, sûr, -e, certain, -e; **to make —**, pour s'assurer que.
surely, certainement, sûrement, sans doute.
surmount, surmonter.
surround, entourer, environner.
surrounding, (*adj.*) environnant, -e.
survive, survivre, *irr.*
sway, prépondérance, *f.*; supériorité, *f.*
sweet, dou-x, -ce, sucré, -e.
Switzerland, Suisse, *f.*
sword, épée, *f.*
Syria, Syrie, *f.*
system, (*of railroads*) réseau, *m.*; système, *m.*
systematically, méthodiquement.

T

table, table, *f.*
take, prendre, *irr.*; **— in**, recevoir; **— off**, ôter; (*of people*) conduire, *irr.*; (*of time*) falloir, *irr.*; recevoir; **it takes only**, il ne faut que; **—up**, reprendre, *irr.*; occuper; **— a walk**, faire une promenade.
talent, talent, *m.*; capacité, *f.*; habileté, *f.*
talk, causer.
tam-o'shanter, béret, *m.*
task, tâche, *f.*; **attempt the —**, tenter la besogne.
taste, goûter.
tax, impôt, *m.*
teach, enseigner.
teacher, maître, *m.*
teaching, enseignement, *m.*
telephone, téléphone, *m.*
tell, dire, *irr.*; parler, raconter.
temperature, température, *f.*
ten, dix.
tend, (*of land*) cultiver.
tender, (*adj.*) tendre.
tenderness, amitié, *f.*; tendresse, *f.*
term, terme, *m.*; expression, *f.*; (*of French presidents*) septennat, *m.*
terrible, terrible.
territory, territoire, *m.*
terseness, verve, *f.*
than, que, de.
thank, remercier.
that, (*dem. pron.*) cela; celui, celle; (*rel. pron.*) qui, que.
that, (*conj.*) pour que, que.
that, (*adj.*) ce, cet, cette; **those**, ces.
the, le, la, les.
their, leur, leurs.
them, leur, les, eux.
themselves, eux-mêmes, elles-mêmes.
then, lors, alors.
thence, de là.
theological, de théologie.
theory, théorie, *f.*
there, là, y; **— is**, il y a; **— are**, il y a; **here and —**, çà et là, de temps en temps.

thereby, ainsi, par là.
therefore, par conséquent, donc.
they, ils, elles.
thick, épais, -se.
thing, chose, *f.*; **just the** —, exactement ce qu'il faut.
think, penser, croire, *irr.*; considérer.
third, troisième.
thirteen, treize.
thirty, trente.
thirty-three, trente-trois.
this, (*pron.*) ceci.
this, (*adj.*) ce, cet, cette; — **is**, c'est; **these**, ces.
thorough, (*adj.*) compl-et, -ète.
thoroughly, complètement.
those, ceux.
though, quoique, (*followed by subj.*).
thousand, (*adj.*) mille.
thousand, millier, *m.*; **by the** —, par milliers.
three, trois.
thrifty, économe.
throne, trône, *m.*
through, par, au travers de, pendant; **travel** —, explorer, traverser.
throw, jeter; — **one's self**, se jeter.
thrust, plonger.
thunderbolt, foudre, *f.*
Thursday, jeudi, *m.*
thus, ainsi.
tie, lier, attacher.
time, temps, *m.*; (*of things that can be counted*) fois, *f.*; moment, *m.*; époque, *f.*; **at that** —, à cette époque-là; **a long** —, longtemps; **at the same** —, en même temps; **at one** —, à une certaine époque; **at all times**, toujours; **at a** —, à une époque.
timid, timide.
title, titre, *m.*; droit, *m.*; nom, *m.*
to, pour, à, en, vers; **to = in order** —, pour.
tobacco, tabac, *m.*
to-day, aujourd'hui,
toiler, travailleu-r, *m.*, -se, *f.*
to-morrow, le lendemain, *m.*
tone, ton, *m.*
too, trop [de], trop; — **much**, trop [de], trop.
top, toupie, *f.*; **to spin a** —, jouer à la toupie.
torch-bearer, porte flambeau, *m.*
tortuous, sinueu-x, -se.
Toulouse, Toulouse, *f.*
toward, vers, envers.
town, ville, *f.*
Town Hall, mairie, *f.*
trade, commerce, *m.*; **wine** —, commerce des vins.
trader, traffiquant, *m.*
tradition, tradition, *f.*
tragedy, tragédie, *f.*
tragic, tragique.
train, former; instruire; (*of grape vines*) attacher.
train, train, *m.*
transform, transformer.
translate, traduire, *irr.*
transportation, transport, *m.*
travel, voyager; — **through**, explorer, traverser.
traveler, voyageu-r, -se.
treasurer, trésorier, *m.*
treasury, trésor, *m.*; **Treasury Department**, Ministère des Finances, *m.*
treatise, traité, *m.*
treatment, traitement, *m.*
tree, arbre, *m.*; **olive** —, olivier, *m.*; **orange** —, oranger, *m.*; **mulberry** —, mûrier, *m.*
tremendous, énorme.
trial, épreuve, *f.*
triangular, triangulaire.
tribe, tribu, *f.*
tribunal, tribunal, *m.*
tributary, affluent, *m.*
trio, trio, *m.*
triple, triple.
troops, troupes, *f. pl.*
trudge, cheminer.
truly, vraiment.
trunk, malle, *f.*
truth, vérité, *f.*
try, juger, essayer [de].
tub, tonneau, *m.*
Tunis, Tunisie, *f.*
turbulent, turbulent, -e.

Turk, Tur–c, *m.*, –que, *f.*
turn, tournant, *m.*; angle, *m.*; tour, *m.*; revirement, *m.*
turn, devenir,* *irr.*; tourner; **turn down**, rabattre, *irr.*; **when turned down**, lorsqu'il est rabattu.
twelve, douze.
twenty, vingt.
twice, deux fois.
two, deux.
type, type, *m.*
tyranny, tyrannie, *f.*.

U

ultimate, définiti–f, –ve.
unbroken, intact, –e, non interrompu, –e.
uncle, oncle, *m.*
under, au-dessous de, dessous, sous, parmi.
undertake, entreprendre, *irr.*
undiscovered, inconnu, –e.
undisputed, incontesté, –e.
unfailing, infaillible.
unfortunate, malheureu–x, –se.
ungrateful, ingrat, –e.
unhappy, malheureu–x, –se.
unhesitatingly, sans hésiter.
uniform, uniforme, *m.*
union, union, *f.*
unique, unique.
unite, unir, joindre, *irr*
United Kingdom, Royaume Uni, *m.*
United States, Etats-Unis, *m. pl.*
University, Université, *f.*
unkindness, méchanceté, *f.*; malveillance, *f.*; dureté, *f.*
unknown, inconnu, –e.
unlucky, de mauvais augure, sinistre.
until, jusqu'à ce que, jusqu'à, jusque.
unusual, exceptionnel, –le.
unwary, naï–f, –ve, imprudent, –e.
up, (*adv.*) en †haut; — **to**, jusqu'à.
uphold, maintenir, *irr.*
upon, sur.
us, nous.
use, usage, *m.*
use, employer, s'employer; se servir [de], *irr.*; avoir la coutume [de].
useful, utile.
usual, usuel, –le; **as** —, comme d'habitude.
usually, généralement, en général.
utmost, plus grand, plus grande.
utterly, complètement, tout à fait.

V

vague, (*adj.*) vague.
vain, vaniteu–x, –se, fat.
Valois, Valois, *m.*
value, prix, *m.*; valeur, *f.*
value, estimer.
varied, varié, –e.
variety, différence, *f.*; variété, *f.*; multiplicité, *f.*
various, différent, –e, varié, –e.
vase, vase, *m.*
vast, important, –e.
vegetable, légume, *m.*
venerate, vénérer.
Venice, Venise, *f.*
verbally, oralement.
verdict, opinion, *f.*
verse, vers, *m.*
versifier, versificateur, *m.*
very, très.
very, (*adj.*) simple, seul, –e.
vex, vexer, irriter.
vice-chancellor, vice-chancelier, *m.*
view, vue, *f.*
vigor, vigueur, *f.*
villa, villa, *f.*
village, village, *m.*
vine, vigne, *f.*
vinegar, vinaigre, *m.*
vineyard, vignoble, *m.*
virtue, vertu, *f.*
virtuous, vertueu–x, –se.
visit, visiter, faire une visite [à].
visitor, visiteu–r, –se.
voice, voix, *f.*
Vosges, Vosges, *f. pl.*
vote, voix, *f.*; vote, *m.*
vulture, vautour, *m.*

W

walk, promenade; **take a —**, faire une promenade.
wall, mur, *m.*
want, vouloir, *irr.*; désirer.
war, guerre, *f.*
wares, marchandises, *f. pl.*; **other — besides**, d'autres marchandises que.
waste, inculte.
watch, regarder, considérer, surveiller.
watchcase, boîtier de montre, *m.*
watchmaker, horloger, *m.*
water, arroser.
water, eau, *f.*
wave, courant, *m.*; poussée, *f.*; vague, *f.*
way, route, *f.*; manière, *f.*; **on our — to**, en route pour, **in my —**, que je rencontrais.
we, nous.
weak, faible.
wealth, richesse, *f.*
wear, porter.
weary, las, lasse.
weave, tisser.
weaver, tisserand, *m.*
weaving, tissage, *m.*; **silk —**, tissage de la soie.
wedding, mariage, *m.*
week, semaine, *f.*
weight, poids, *m.*
welfare, prospérité, *f.*
well, bien; **— now**, eh! bien.
well, puits, *m.*
well-nigh, presque, à peu près.
western, occidental, -e.
West Indies, Antilles, *f. pl.*
Westphalia, Westphalie, *f.*
what (= **that which**), ce que; quel-le, quels, quelles; quoi; **— it is**, ce que c'est.
whatever, tout ce que, quel que. quelle que, quels que, quelles que.
wheat, blé, *m.*
when, lorsque, quand.
whenever, toutes les fois que.
where, où.
which, que, qui; lequel, laquelle, lesquels, lesquelles.
while, moment, *m.*; **to be worth —**, valoir la peine.
while, (*prep.*) tandis que, pendant que.
white, blanc, blanche.
who, qui.
whole, tout, *m.*; ensemble, *m.*
whole, (*adj.*) enti-er, -ère.
whose, dont, de qui, duquel, de laquelle, desquels, desquelles.
why, pourquoi, quoi!
wide, large, grand, -e.
wife, femme, *f.*
wight, individu, *m.*; personne, *f.*
wild, sauvage.
wilderness, solitude, *f.*; désert, *m.*
will, volonté, *f.*
will, vouloir, *irr.*
William, Guillaume, *m.*
willing, disposé à; **would be —**, serait disposé à.
window, fenêtre, *f.*
wine, vin, *m.*; **— trade**, commerce des vins, *m.*; **— cellar**, chaix, *m.*
winter, hiver, *m.*; **— resort**, station d'hiver, *f.*
wish, désir, *m.*
wish, vouloir, *irr.*
wit, homme d'esprit, *m.*
with, avec, de, à.
withdraw, retirer.
without, (*prep.*) sans; **— doubt**, sans doute.
witness, témoin, *m.*
witness, assister [à], voir, *irr.*
woman, femme, *f.*
wonder, s'étonner.
wonder, merveille, *f.*
wonderful, merveilleu-x, -se.
wondrous, étonnant, -e, merveilleu-x, -se.
wooden, de bois; **— legs**, jambes de bois, *f.*
word, mot, *m.*
work, travail, *m.*; œuvre, *f.*; ouvrage, *m.*; **at —**, au travail; **work of art**, œuvres d'art, *f.*
work, travailler.
worker, ouvri-er, *m.*, -ère, *f.*

workman, ouvrier, *m.*
world, monde, *m.*; — **power**, puissance mondiale.
worm-eaten, vermoulu, -e.
worn-out, usé, -e.
worse, pire.
worst, (*adj.*) pire, pis; **to get the — of it**, avoir le dessous.
worth, valeur, *f.*; **to be — while**, valoir la peine.
worthy, digne.
would, (*see* **will**); **you — rather**, vous préféreriez; **she — rather**, elle préférait.
wound, blesser.
wrinkle, ride, *f.*
write, écrire, *irr.*
writer, écrivain, *m.*
writing, écriture, *f.*

Y

year, an, *m.*; année, *f.*; **every —**, tous les ans, chaque année; **school —**, année scolaire; **in later years**, plus tard.
yet, encore, cependant, pourtant.
you, vous.
young, jeune, nouveau, nouvel, -le, récent, -e; — **lady**, demoiselle, *f.*; — **people**, jeunes gens.
youth, jeune homme, *m.*; jeunesse, *f.*

Z

zone, zone, *f.*

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